THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY.

THE TIMES OF INDIA draws attention to the new Ordnance Resolution of the Government of India as a fresh illustration of the policy of centralization. It is notified that from the 1st of April next the Ordnance establishments of the three Presidencies will be amalgamated into one department, subordinate to the Government of India, and under the control of a Director-General of Ordnance, who is to receive a salary of Rs. 2,500 a month. As at present, each Presidency, or rather "circle of superintendence," will have an Inspector-General of Ordnance, but the post of Deputy Inspector-General, at present held in the Bombay Army by Colonel G. F. Worsley, and in Madras by Major C. W. Brereton, is to be abolished, except in the case of Bengal, where the work is, of course, heavier than in the other two "circles." The Director-General is to be assisted by a Deputy on Rs. 600 a month, and an assistant on Rs. 250, in addition to regimental pay and allowances of rank. The Inspectors-General will also have an assistant drawn from the establishment of Commissaries, who in future will be divided into four, instead of three classes. The superior appointments are to be held for five years, and the Director-General is to hold the local rank of Major-General. The present establishment of Commissaries is nine for Bengal, seven for Bombay, and five for Madras, total 21. Under the new system there will be 23 Commissaries, five of the first class, nine of the second, five of the third, and four of the fourth. At present the pay of Commissaries ranges from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500; in future it will commence at Rs. 200 and stop at Rs. 500. The Inspector-General in Bengal now receives Rs. 2,500, consolidated, the Inspector-General of Bombay Rs. 2,200, and the Inspector-General of Madras the same. Under the new rules the salary of all the Inspectors-General will be the same, Rs. 800, exclusive, of course, of regimental pay, &c. We look upon this arrangement as a measure of economy, and if centralization of this kind leads to economy, we ought to welcome it.

EXPERTS in chemistry have estimated that the cost of London's winter smoke and fog is 25,000,000 dols. annually; that is to say, constituents of coal to this value escape unconsumed, and assist in forming the sooty vapour.

TO JUDGE by the figures that represent the births, deaths, and marriages of the Republic of France for 1882, the rate of increase of the population shows no improvement on previous years, and can scarcely fail to be an object of disquietude as to the future of the nation. The number of marriages during the year was 280,460, as against 282,079 in 1881; the births were 935,566, instead of 937,057 in 1881; and the only increase was in the deaths, which were 838,539, against 828,828. What is the cause of this abnormal decrease in births and marriages in France?

IT IS STATED that the personal property of the late Mr. Thomas Holloway will be sworn under £1,000,000.

A COMMITTEE has been formed at Dessau to raise a bronze statue to Wilhelm Muller, the writer of Greek songs and father of Professor Max Muller, of Oxford.

THE TITLE by which Mr. Tennyson is to be raised to the peerage, and which has been approved by Her Majesty, is that of "Baron Tennyson of Aldworth, in the county of Sussex, and of Fresh-water in the Isle of Wight."

THERE ARE 381,688 domestic servants in London, or nearly as many as there are inhabitants in Madras. The number represents, moreover, a population larger than any county in Scotland, save Lanark (952,206), and Edinburgh (389,204); larger than Worcestershire, and only 10,000 less than the populous manufacturing county of Nottingham.

THE TRIAL of the Marquis de Rays and his associates implicated in the charge of obtaining five million francs by false pretences in connection with the Port Breton emigration scheme came to an end on the 2nd instant, the chief offender being sentenced to four years' imprisonment and a fine of 3,000f, and six of the defendants to terms ranging from six months to two years, each paying a fine of 3,000f., the remaining three defendants being acquitted.

THE LONDON STANDARD says:—A movement is on foot for the purpose of forming a Home Committee to oppose Lord Ripon's Bengal Tenancy Bill. The promoters of the movement consider the measure injurious to both landlord and tenant, and that the present is a particularly unpropitious time for the calm and deliberate discussion of a bill of such magnitude and importance. Liberals who are interested in Indian questions, as well as Conservatives are taking part in this agitation.

TUESDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.

A CHANGE of great practical convenience has been successfully introduced into the Eastern United States and part of Canada. A universal standard of time will in future be observed in that part of the American Union and Canada between the St. Croix river on the east and a line running north and south through Detroit on the south. All the public clocks have been set to an intermediate time reckoned from the seventy-fifth meridian of west longitude. For some time past this standard has been observed at all railway stations throughout the vast territories in question.

THE DEBATS on the Ilbert Bill compromise:

"This arrangement may meet with very grave difficulties of execution, because in many districts it is impossible to find sufficient Europeans to form a Jury. But the details of the practical application of the judicial reform are unimportant. That which it seems to us necessary to dwell upon is the spirit with which England is inspired in the government of India. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have not without repugnance consented to modify the Ilbert Bill which consecrated the principle of equality of races. After the experience which our neighbours have gained by their expedition in Egypt, they estimate at its real value the increase of military power which their army in India gives them, and it should be noticed with what care they manage the susceptibilities of religion and race among their Asiatic subjects, at the very moment when the French Chambers are discussing a project of law on the wholesale expropriation of the Algerian natives."

THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT has had occasion recently to remind its officials of the rules relating to the acceptance of presents from native chiefs and gentlemen. Every Deputy Commissioner has been asked to certify, in writing, that he has explained these rules to each of his subordinates, and has informed them that, in future, the orders of Government on the subject must be strictly obeyed. The rules in question are set forth in a circular of April, 1875. If in an interview with a native chief or gentleman, an official is offered a present, and it is necessary to accept it at the time, it must not be retained, unless it takes the form of sweetmeats, fruits, flowers, or articles of trifling value such as a cheap *puggree* or a piece of muslin. If the *nuzzur* be in cash, it must be paid into the Treasury, to the credit of the Government. If it consists of any other article than those mentioned, it should be sold and the amount realised paid into the Treasury as before; or it may be handed over to the *toshakhana*.

MR. EDWARD HARRINGTON, the editor of the *Kerry Sentinel*, was released from Tralee gaol on Sunday last, January 6. Great preparations were made to escort him from the prison to his own house; but the authorities roused the captive up in the early morning and sent him out before the hands had time to assemble. A counterpart of the arrangement made for the release of Babu Surendranath Banerjea from the Presidency Jail. So jail authorities like great wits jump together. At a meeting which was subsequently held, Mr. T. D. Sullvan M. P., and Mr. T. Harrington M. P., addressed the crowd.

THE CELEBRATION of the anniversary of the death of Victor Emmanuel was marked in Rome on Wednesday, January 9th, by a procession of about twenty thousand pilgrims from all parts of the kingdom to the place of sepulture in the Pantheon. The royal family attended mass in the same church early in the morning.

THE POPE held on Monday, January 7th, a congregation of cardinals, whom he informed that he had consigned to the secret archives, for the information of posterity, a detailed account of his conversation with the Crown Prince of Germany.

A COLD wave is passing over some parts of America. In Iowa a few days ago the thermometer sank to twenty-four degrees below zero; in Dakota it fell twice as far, and in Manitoba the mercury, subjected to a cold equal to that of a mid-Greenland winter, was frozen in the bulb. At Chicago window panes are breaking, cattle freezing to death in the snow-blocked trains, and fires cannot be extinguished, because the water has been converted into a solid block. Further south, in Tennessee, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas, the mercury has fallen below zero, and snow has fallen heavily in Louisiana—almost an unknown occurrence.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY.

"I THINK," says the *Bombay Gazette's* London correspondent, "I may venture to prophesy that Lord Kimberley will veto the Ilbert Bill in its modified form." He adds:—"Liberals generally say that the Government of India must consist of fools or hypocrites or it could never have imagined that it was maintaining the principle of equality by giving Europeans a right to trial by jury which is denied to Natives." We cannot believe this. Lord Ripon could not have passed the Bill without fortifying himself with the support of the Secretary of State for India.

WE ARE glad to observe that Major-General Chundra Shum Shere Jung Rana Bahadur, son of His Excellency the commander-in-chief of the Nepaulese Forces, presented himself at the last Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and has passed with credit. This young man is a brother of General Khudga Shum Shere Jung Rana Bahadur, who received high honors from Lord Lytton in 1880.

A BOMBAY PAPER publishes the following telegram from Secunderabad:

Extensive decorations, traversing several miles of road, have been nearly completed in Hyderabad city under Nawab Bushir-ud-Dowla, and in the Camp and other places under Nawab Khorshedjah. Triumphal arches, with appropriate mottos and devices, flags, etc, are to be seen everywhere, denoting the festive occasion. The Chiefs and Princes subordinate to the Nizam have arrived with their numerous retinues according to Oriental custom. Food and clothing are being distributed among the people at the State's expense. The Council of Regency have sanctioned fourteen lacs for the festivities. Congratulatory addresses enclosed in rich caskets will be presented to the Nizam by all sections of the community. The Camp people present an address to Lord Ripon.

THE MEMBERS of the India Club have presented an address to the Maharaja of Kuch Behar on his installation. His Highness returned a suitable and modest reply. He thus alluded to the India Club:

With regard to the India Club and its present condition, I cannot help saying that, though I have in a manner advanced the interest of the Club, there are others without whose help and co-operation in the matter, the Club could not possibly have prospered. Gentlemen, there are present among you here to-day some, whose indefatigable energy and disinterested help have gone far in making the Club what it is now. An institution, like the India Club, was the very thing wanted for the educated classes of this country, and I feel it a great honor to have been, in however small a degree it may be, the means of bringing it about. I can assure you that I shall always take a deep interest in its welfare, no matter where I am. Once more I thank you for the honor you have done me.

Well said.

WE LEARN from the *Indian Daily News* that with the sanction of the Government of India, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to authorise the following scale of allowance to the Members of the Bengal Excise Commission during the period of their enquiry. The two Members from the Uncovenanted Subordinate Executive Service Babu Obhoy Chunder Dass and Mr. Reilly, Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, will receive a consolidated allowance of Rs. 250 per month, and the non-official member, Babu Krishna Behari Sen, M.A., Rector of the Albert College, and brother of the late Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, will get an allowance of Rs. 500 a month, besides his *bona-fide* travelling charges.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Cuttack:

Cuttack the 3rd February 1884.—Several opium pattadars of Cuttack have been punished for clandestinely sending the drug to Sambulpore. The purchasers too have been fined and the opium confiscated. The pattas of the vendors have been cancelled. Several persons have been punished lately for selling gunja in opium shops and opium in gunja shops without license. A case is under trial for selling madut without license. From the circumstance of the sale remaining excusively in the hands of insignificant men

the number of men intoxicated is on the one hand increasing and on the other smuggling too is increasing in Orissa. This latter circumstance is detrimental to the Government revenue. If well-to-do men were put in charge of the business and required to furnish good security for their good behaviour there will be little probability of any loss to Government. The Orissa People's Association has sent memorials to Government of India regarding the abolition of the outstill system in February 1883, and now send letter praying for the Excise Commission to visit Cuttack and enquire into the grievances of outstill system. The same Association has chosen two representatives late Editor of *Barthshumshurch* Baboo Umesh Chundra Dutta B. A. and Editor of the *Sadaranee* Baboo Umachurn Sircar B. A. for the National Congregation at Calcutta.

The Secretary of the Orissa People's Association Baboo Denu Nath Banerjee has called for a general public meeting on Saturday the 9th instant to assist the memorial fund of the late Baboo Kesub Chunder Sen.

THURSDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY.

ADVERTING to Lord Salisbury's proposition to improve poor men's dwellings at the cost of landowners Mr. Smith, the Liberal Member for Liverpool, in a letter to Mr. Hyndman, of the Democratic Federation, says: "Excuse me, Sir, I am not a Socialist; I am a Christian; and as one of the Christian Commandments is 'thou shalt not steal,' I have not the smallest intention of allowing *you* to rob *me*, or of assisting the Democratic Federation to deprive the wealthy of their property." Is there any difference between this case and that of the Bengal Government trying to enrich the ryot at the expense of the zemindars? The Bengal Government is no Democratic Federation, but eminently and obstrusively Christian!

THE INHABITANTS of Cuddapa in the Madras Presidency have presented an address to His Excellency the Viceroy on the occasion of his recent visit to that presidency in which they pray for (1) a system of election in the Legislative and Executive Council in which the voice of the masses might be heard, (2) the separation of the officer of Magistrate and Collector, (3) the withdrawal of the Bill regarding forced labour now before the Madras Legislative Council; (4) the modification of the Salt and Forest laws so as to mitigate the hardships felt by the poorer classes of people; (5) modification or alteration of the Religious Endowments Act so as to arrest the mismanagement and spoliation of ancient religious and charitable institutions; (6) prevention of the transfer of educational institution to Local Funds Boards and Municipalities and abolition of such schools where those bodies were not prepared to take them up, and lastly, the abolition of the present nomination system and the introduction of the competitive examination system for the Civil Service of India. The suggestions are excellent and have our hearty approval.

HIS HIGHNESS the Raja of Bhinga in Oudh has constructed a bazar in his town which he has called by the name of Couper Bazar in honor of Sir George Couper, late Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces and Oudh. The Bazar was opened on the 19th ultimo by Colonel W. E. Forbes, Commissioner of the Faizabad Division on which occasion the Raja delivered the following address:

On behalf of myself and the residents of Bhinga I most heartily thank you for so kindly honoring us with your presence here to-day. It gives me especial pleasure that an officer who takes so deep an interest in the welfare of the people should kindly consent to associate his first visit to this town with an act which will ever be gratefully remembered by us all.

This Bazar was commenced so far back as 1881, but the work was not sufficiently advanced to enable me to request Sir George Couper, the late Lieutenant-Governor and Chief-Commissioner, who kindly accorded me permission to name it after him, to open it. I then hoped that our present Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Alfred Lyall, under whose fostering care even such outlying districts as our own are about to be brought into touch with the larger centres of trade and commerce, by the Provincial lines of Railway, would have honored us with a visit and performed the ceremony, but as Bhinga was out of the line of his tour, my hope was not realized.

Erected by me as a memorial of an administrator who was closely identified for a quarter of a century with the progress and prosperity of the Province at large—I humbly trust that the opening of the Couper Bazar will inaugurate a new era in the commercial prospects of this town and district.

I must not omit to express my thanks on this occasion to our Deputy Commissioner for the kind encouragement he has invariably given me in all such undertakings.

I now request you, Sir, not only as the representative of His Honor Sir Alfred Lyall but also as an old friend of Sir George Couper's, to be so good as to declare the Couper Bazar open.

To the above Colonel Forbes replied in a speech which was evidently very gratifying to the Raja, who has once more shown his public spiritedness by giving to his district yet another highly useful institution—for, it was not many months ago that the Lieutenant-Governor laid the foundation stone, at Bahraich, of the Lyall Library, which is a most handsome gift from the Raja to the people. Nor has his munificent hand been staid here—he has with a liberality rather unusual in Oudh, given a substantial donation of 1000 Rs. per annum for five years to the municipal funds of his town for improvements therein.

WE ARE glad to observe that the East Bengal Association is doing good work quietly. We hate fuss and noise. Real solid work needs no show or sound.

WE TAKE the following extract from Mr. Wren's letter to the London *Daily News*:

Sir Roland Wilson says in yours of to-day's date that the declared purpose of the Ilbert Bill was to open an honorable career, hitherto practically closed to Native ambition, and that the reported modifications will not prevent it from being substantially attained. The Natives of India were unfairly shut out from an honorable career in Civil Service of their own Native country by regulations set forth by Lord Salisbury, when Minister for India, at the suggestion of the Council for India. Under the regulations in force up to 1878, Natives of India some times successfully competed. Candidates could compete up to 21, and students of all branches of learning had a fair chance of success. A Native of India, who had learned enough English, could pass, if he took up Arabic and Sanskrit, mathematics, and natural science. The age being 21, he has time enough to learn what was needful for success. An Oxford scholar or six-form public-school boy, with a good knowledge of the subjects studied for "a first-class" at Oxford, had no better chance than a Native of India with the subjects named above. Not only did Natives of India get into the Indian Civil Service, but clever boys out of the 'lower middle class' (as snobs call it) succeeded. They could learn English, French, mathematics, and natural science at such schools as are open to them, many of whom have now pupils who gain honors, in the Oxford and Cambridge locals. Complaints came from the Old Haileybury Civilians in India that these 'Competition Wallahs' were 'socially unfit' to be in the India Civil Service. The sons of the upper classes, who go to the public schools and universities, as a matter of course, were getting rivalled by natives of India and lower class people from Nonconformist schools. Naturally, Tories could not be expected to stand that. So new regulations were made. The age was cut down to 19; so that it is almost impossible for a Native of India to compete successfully.

We hope Lord Ripon's Government will redress this grievance.

THE CALCUTTA Correspondent of the *Pioneer* has telegraphed the following:

The Defence Association have received a telegram from London, stating that Mr. Cross, in a speech in Lancashire, has spoken disparagingly of the settlement of the Ilbert Bill, implying that the distinction still drawn between European and Native Civilians was contrary to the Queen's Proclamation. He was careful, however, to avoid speaking of statutory Civilians. Read between the lines his speech would seem to have conveyed the idea that Government entered into the *concordat* merely to sooth the excited feelings of the European community and not because the recognised the privileges claimed by that community.

FRIDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.

A CORRESPONDENT thus telegraphs to the *Pioneer*:

At 5 P M. yesterday the 'prisoners rose and attacked the native guard whom they assailed with stones. The guard then opened fire upon them, killing seven and wounding eleven. The troops were immediately got under arms, and the native guard has since been increased to double its ordinary strength. Order was promptly restored and all is now quiet."

IT IS in contemplation to establish a quinine manufactory on the Neilgherries. The factory will help to work up all the twig and branch bark which now goes to waste, as it does not pay to send it to England.

THE BUST of Mr. W. M. Souttar, late Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, has arrived. He was the first Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality who has been thus honored.

GOVERNMENT Resolutions move in a cycle. The Commander-in-Chief has issued a circular restoring white as the summer dress of British soldiers in India. It is attributed to the notorious unpopularity of *khakee* with all ranks.

MR. JUSTICE KINDERLEY has retired from the Bench of the Madras High Court. There was kindly leave-taking between the Bench and the Bar, the Advocate-General representing the European Bar and the Hon'ble Rama Rao the Native Bar.

WE LEARN from a telegram from Bombay that the French Government is negotiating with the local agent for the purchase of two coasting steamers for the purpose of conveying lascars whom they are trying to engage for service in Tonkin to the scene of operations. The authorities are taking steps to prevent anything like infraction of international law.

OUR SPIRITED CONTEMPORARY of the *Hindu* of Madras has celebrated the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy in his capital by coming out in golden ink and circulating with his paper a fairly executed lithographic portrait of Lord Ripon. Well done.

MR. B. L. GUPTA'S leave having expired, Syud Amir Hossein, Presidency Magistrate, is off the coach. The Syud has worked without fuss and noise, has done well, and has thus fully justified Mr. Thompson's choice.

SATURDAY 9TH, FEBRUARY.

THE MEETINGS of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill are said to be "confidential," and yet the following has oozed out in the columns of the *Pioneer*:

Most honourable members smoke an occasional cigarette as they listen to the arguments which are bandied to and fro. Mr. Kristodas Pal, as becomes his dignity, being, however, a marked exception to this rule; he always prefers taking his tobacco in the form of a big cheroot.

Here is a distinct breach of "confidence." How could the smoke of the "cigarettes" from the Select Committee's chamber reach the *Pi* at Allahabad?

THE SAME PAPER is at pains to shew that the secrecy observed by the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill by labeling their proceedings "confidential" is in exact accordance with the ordinary rules, and no new departure has been taken by the Government. Quite true. But when the Calcutta Municipal Bill was passed in 1876 reporters were admitted into the sittings of the Select Committee of the Bengal Council, the Corporation and the rate-payers were allowed to appear by Counsel, and the meetings were thrown open to the public. Is the Bengal Tenancy Bill less important?

THERE WERE 428 deaths in Calcutta during the fortnight ending 2nd February, of which 12 were from cholera, 10 from small-pox, 144 from fevers, 53 from bowel-complaints, 5 from accidents, 31 from pthisis and asthma, 17 from spleen diseases, 36 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 97. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 26. The average of daily mortality was 30·5.

REFERRING to the London Committee formed in England to oppose the Bengal Tenancy Bill *Allen's Indian Mail* says:

We presume that the efforts of the London Committee will be mainly directed to the twofold task of enlightening public opinion in England on the merits of the question, and of endeavouring to obtain from the Secretary of State some check on the Viceroy's precipitate action. But surely it may be hoped that the movement may have some direct influence on the action of the Government of India itself.

We say—amen!

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer* the Secretary of State for India has received a despatch from the Calcutta High Court, in which the English Judges indignantly repudiate the charge made against them by Lord Hartington of having written a distinctly partizan Minute on the Ilbert Bill.

A STRANGE FREAK, it is stated, has seized the Calcutta Municipality. It is proposed to narrow some of the broad streets of the town and to turn a penny by selling off the surplus lands. The very idea is monstrous. Surely we want improvement and not *deprovement*.

WE OWE an apology to the City College of Calcutta. In giving the University Examination results last week our summarist inadvertently omitted the City College from the tabular statement of First Arts results and our printer in giving the Entrance results gave the number of passed candidates from the City Collegiate School at 4 instead of 41. We readily make these corrections.

IT IS STATED that at a meeting of Indian gentlemen resident in London, it was resolved to protest against the Ilbert Bill compromise, which was denounced as militating against the principle of equality, and enhancing the special privileges of Europeans.

WE ARE SORRY to learn from the *Rast Goftar* that Pundita Rama Bai, now in England, has, in consequence of the extreme cold during Christmas, become quite deaf. This is much to be regretted. It will greatly mar her usefulness. It is stated that she is studying medicine.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London February 2.—The new North Staffordshire Coal Company has suspended payment, liabilities unknown. An extensive strike of operatives against the reduction of wages has taken place at Darwen, and five mills have been closed at Blackburn this week.

3.—Further investigation into the affairs of Thomas and Sons, Stockbrokers, shows that the London Chartered Bank of Australia has been defrauded to the extent of £120,000, and that the firm have been guilty of wholesale appropriation of their customer's securities.

4.—The deaths have been announced of M. Rouher and Mr. Wendell Phillips.

4.—The *Times*, in a leading article this morning, announces that Government will ask Parliament for a vote of credit for two millions sterling to be applied to the defences at home and abroad.

5—The British Government has given its sanction to the convention of M. Lesseps and the British shipowners in connexion with the Suez Canal.

6.—Mr. Gladstone in reply to a question in the House of Commons to-day said that the British Government did not feel called upon to adopt any fresh measure with regard to Egypt in consequence of the defeat of Baker Pasha.

7.—The opposition has decided to move an amendment on the report of the address, and will propose a vote of censure against Government for their policy in connexion with the Soudan. The cotton strike in Lancashire is collapsing, the operatives submitting to the proposed reduction in their wages.

7.—The Marquis of Salisbury, in the House of Lords, and Sir Stafford Northcote, in the House of Commons, will move, on Tuesday next, that the disasters in the Soudan are due to the vacillating policy of the Government. The commander of the Mediterranean squadron has been ordered to despatch to Suakim all the available marines under his command, the number of whom is estimated at 1,200 men.

8.—The statement published by the *Daily News* yesterday afternoon, that General Gordon had been captured by the rebels, has turned out to be unfounded.

Cairo, February 2.—Baker Pacha has made a reconnaisance in force, and the enemy took to flight to the southwards. Cavalry are pursuing them, and have killed several hundred.

6.—Five hundred sailors and Marines on board the troopship *Orontes* have been ordered to Suakim. The Egyptian ports in the Gulf of Aden have been occupied by troops from Aden.

8.—Suakim has been declared in a state of seige. Baker Pasha and the Egyptian troops have been recalled, and three British officers will re-organise the blacks and Turks, and will hold Suakim.

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WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Army Circulars for 31st December 1883 and 31st January 1884. 2. Report of British Guinana by the Immigration Agent General, for 1882. 3 Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of December 1883 and nine months from 1st April to 31st December 1883. 4. On Gonikaputra and Gonardiya as names of Patanjali. By Rajendralala Mitra L.L.D., C.I.E., (Reprinted from the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. III, Part I, 1883. 5. The People's Directory for 1884. Published by B. C. Gupta. 6. An Appeal to the People of India from the National Representative Committee of the Indian Society. 7. The Right Hon'ble H. Fawcett M. P., on the Nationalization of the Land and the Land Question in India. By J. Dacosta. 8. Messrs. Austin Wood and Co.'s Anglo-American Typographia No. 1. Vol. II. 9. Meteorological Records for August 1883. 10. The Voice of India No. 2, Vol. II. 11. Artist Press Punjika—or illustrated Bengali Sheet Almanac for 1291 B. E 12. My experience of Agricultural Behar and Beharees and some thoughts on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. By M. B. Morrison. 13. The zemindar and the ryot in Bengal. Extracts from official records and on the material condition of the peasantry of Bengal and their relations to the zemindars. 14. A Full report of the public meeting of the Landholders of Bengal and Behar regarding the Bengal Tenancy Bill. 15. Memorial of the Zemindars of Bengal to the Viceroy regarding the Bengal Tenancy Bill. 16. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Vol. LII, CCLV. 17. Annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1882. 18. Report of the Hyderabad Assigned districts for 1882-83. 19 The Calcutta Journal of Medicine for September 1883.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 11, 1884.

HYDERABAD.

THE installation of His Highness the Nizam on the guddi of Hyderabad marks an era in the history of that State. This was the first time in the history of British connection with India that the Governor-General or the Viceroy visited Hyderabad or assisted in the installation of its Chief. This was the first time in the history of that State that its Sovereign Prince openly solicited from the representative of the British Government advice in the task of administration. We hope that the cordiality which now subsists on both sides will grow warmer as years will roll on, and that the British Government will lend its powerful aid in strengthening the position and power of the Nizam. Time was when the Nizam from the traditions of his House was too haughty to recognize the East India Company or the Crown of England except as an "Ally." The predecessor of the present Nizam would not allow even the accredited Agent of the British Government at his court to approach him with shoes on. On the creation of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India His Highness was made by Lord Canning one of the first Knight Grand Commanders, and when the Star was taken to His Highness by Sir Henry Yule, the Resident, he placed it under his pillow. But that feeling of exclusiveness has now passed away. The Nizam has been introduced to a world of light, which neither he would wish to leave nor would circumstances allow him to leave. Besides, the enlightened rule of the late Sir Salar Jung has prepared the Nizam to walk in the sun without fear of danger.

The installation of the Nizam was the grandest ceremony of its kind of late years on record There was a galaxy of Indian stars of the first magnitude gathered on the horizon of Hyderabad. There was His Excellency the Viceroy, the Governor of Madras, the Commander-in-chief of India, the Commander-in-chief of Madras, and other notabilities. The capital and its vicinity was splendidly decorated, and the festivities went off in a most magnificent style. It is stated that the Exchequer has sanctioned fourteen lakhs of rupees for the expenses of this auspicious occasion. It is not necessary for us to go into details of the arrangements made; the host of special correspondents gathered on the occasion have done this work for us. We will at once introduce the reader to the address of His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Nizam:

I can assure your Highness that it affords me great gratification to be able to be present here to-day in order to discharge, in the name and on behalf of the Queen and Empress of India, the duty of declaring your Highness to be invested with full powers over the administration of your State. When I learnt from your Highness a few weeks ago that you had a great wish that I should come to Hyderabad for this purpose, I felt a strong desire to comply with your request, in which I saw a proof of your Highness's attachment to the British Government, and of your confidence in the strength and sincerity of its friendship. I am, I believe, the first Viceroy or Governor-General who has ever visited Hiderabad, and my presence on this occasion is mark not only of the close and intimate ties which unite the Ruler of this great State to the Government of the Queen Empress, but also of her Majesty's deep interest in the welfare of the Nizam during the long years of your minority. Your Highness and your people enjoyed a signal advantage in having at the head of the Administration of the State one of the foremost statesmen of India, a man who, by his high intelligence, his varied capacity, and his devotion to your Highness's interests, was able, amidst all the difficulties of a minority, to conduct the Government of the State with a success which entitles him to the grateful remembrance both of your Highness and of the Government of India. Sir Salar Jung during your Highness's youth had done much to reform the administration in many ways; and to improve the revenue system, and to give increased security to life and property, and at the moment of his death he was contemplating further measures of improvement. It had been my hope that when your Highness came of age, he would have been at hand to aid you with his long experience and to serve you with his well-tried zeal; but it has pleased God to ordain otherwise, and to take him from your side at the very moment when, in some respects, you most stand in need of such assistance as he could have given to you, and his absence from among us casts a shade even over the brilliant ceremonies and heartfelt rejoicings of this auspicious day; but his work survives him, and I trust that your Highness's Ministers will ever make it a guiding object of their administration to preserve and to extend that work. I have now a few words of practical advice to offer you: Look to your finance: disordered finances are the ruin of States; it is so everywhere, especially so in India. Carelessness and extravagance in financial matters, means first heavy taxation, and then gradual impoverishment and ruin of the people, and then loans with increasing interest and final bankruptcy. A reasonable economy and just and equal taxation mean ever-increasing prosperity and expanding wealth. A good revenue system is the foundation of good Government in India, and without it the prince is embarrassed and the people miserable. Again, I earnestly trust that your Highness will keep a strict watch over the honest and equal administration of justice. That the judicial officers of a State should be pure above the taint of suspicion, and courageous above the influences of fear, secures for a Ruler the gratitude of his subjects and the admiration of his neighbours. Pure justice is the brightest jewel that can adorn a coronet: let it ever shine forth in yours. Your Highness has before you a great and arduous task; you are the Ruler of some ten millions of men; their welfare will henceforth depend greatly upon your wisdom, your industry, and your self-denial. Let me entreat you not to look with vain satisfaction upon the outward shows of power, upon the wealth and splendour by which you will be surrounded, upon the submission, and often the flattery, which will meet you on every hand. Your territories are extensive, their resources great, their population numerous, but let none of these things be your pride. You are young, and will be pressed upon on many sides by temptations to which you are specially exposed; but never let them gain the mastery over you. You have nobler aims to follow, and greater deeds to do. If you would make for yourself a name among the Princes of India, you can only win it in the ways in which we live by the justice of your Government and by the acknowledged prosperity of your people. That people's loyalty to your House and to yourself is manifest and unquestioned: it rests with you to preserve it, and, as years go on, to deepen it into the most precious possession of a Ruler—the unfeigned love of his subjects. The care of those subjects has not been entrusted to you by God that you may make them the instrument of your pleasure or your pride. He has given them into your care that you may rule and guide them for His glory and their welfare. In their well-being you will find your truest happiness; in their contentment your best security. Set before you no lesser aim; be satisfied with no meaner fame; but as you look back over the roll of your ancestors, and recall the annals of your House, let it be your ambition that when you too shall be gathered to your fathers, men should say of you 'He left his people the better for his rule.' And in this great work, difficult and trying as it will often be, I can promise you the constant support and the never-failing assistance of the Government of the Queen-Empress. The single object of the British Government in regard to this or any other Native State, is that it should be prosperous and well-governed: so far as we can aid you to promote that end, you may never command our help. The maintenance of the Native States of India is a cardinal point of English policy in these days; and the existence of these States is, in my judgement, of the greatest advantage to English interests. That your Government should be strong and orderly, that your finances should be well-managed and your taxation justly raised, and that your nobles should be faithful and your people contented, is, as I well know, the earnest wish of the Sovereign whom I represent here to-day. She will watch your career with a strong and unfailing interest: do not disappoint her hopes. And now, my friend, in whom I shall ever feel a deep personal interest, it only remains for me to place you on that *musnud* and to express my earnest hope that it may please God to bless and guide you, to make your reign prosperous, and your rule just and honorable, so that the fair promise of this day may not be blighted, and that future generations of your grateful people may recall the date of your Installation as the commencement of a bright era in the history of this State. With these words, and by command of her Majesty, I place you on this throne.

The Viceroy then conducted the Nizam to the dais, saying—"In the name of the Queen-Empress, and by her Majesty's command, I now proclaim you to have obtained full powers of the administration of your State."

Nothing could be better in spirit than the address of the Viceroy. It was as well conceived as it was well worded. We only wish that while such a glowing panegyrie was passed upon Sir Salar Jung for his eminent services in the administration of the State some graceful allusion had been made to the friendship of the Nizam for the British Government during the stormy period of the Sepoy Mutiny. It was the steadfast attachment of the Nizam to the British Government, which saved the Southern Presidency from the general conflagration then raging. The Rohillas were then burning with the flame of vengeance, and if the word had passed from his mouth, the whole Presidency of Fort St. George would have been in a blaze. But the Nizam was firm and loyal. He stood unmoved as a rock in the midst of an ocean. Far from fraternising with the rebels he did his best to repress them and to help the British Government in the arduous task of restoring tranquillity. Lord Canning highly appreciated the signal services rendered by the Nizam in this crisis and gratefully acknowledged them. We repeat that some graceful allusion to the services of the Hyderabad State on this memorable occasion would have been appropriate. But the words of advice which Lord Ripon gave to the young Nizam were both appropriate and happy. We believe his Lordship meant more than a mere conventionality when he said that he took a personal interest in the welfare of the Nizam. His Lordship is a true friend of the Native Princes of India, and he cannot but feel deeply interested in the welfare and happiness of the first sovereign prince of India.

The Viceroy's visit to Hyderabad was well timed. Unfortunately the Court of Hyderabad is at the present time torn by faction. Sir Salar Jung's death has been a terrible calamity to that State. In the absence of his master-mind the different small coteries as might be expected are intriguing against each other. The Nizam is young, new to the world, and a novice in the art of government. This is just the time when he needs most the support of his court and his people. But he does not know which side to turn to. It was fortunate for him that at this critical time the Viceroy of India took the trouble to visit his State and to enquire personally into the state of things there. Of course it is not to be expected that the advice of the Viceroy should become generally known, but we may rest assured that whatever advice His Excellency has given has been wise, sound and just. No faction in the State will receive His Excellency's sympathy; no intrigue will escape his notice. And if the Nizam will follow the Viceroy's advice faithfully and firmly, we cannot believe he will go wrong. It is announced that the eldest son of Sir Salar Jung has been appointed by the Nizam to be his Chief Minister with a Council of six members consisting of the Peshkar and the chief nobles. We dare say that this arrangement has been made in accordance with the advice of the Viceroy. It is true that the new Premier like the new Nizam is young, but he comes from a good and sound stock and may be well trusted for his honesty of purpose and fidelity to his prince. Perhaps no other arrangement would have given greater satisfaction to the people or commanded greater confidence among them. The new Ministry has begun work with pluck and in right earnest, and we wish it every success.

THE EFFECTS OF THE BRITISH LAND SYSTEM.

WE briefly noticed in a recent issue Mr. Seymour Keay's admirable lecture on the land revenue system of British India delivered at the Town Hall; but the subject is one of such great practical importance that it demands a more extended consideration. Mr. Seymour Keay mercilessly shewed up the real working of the revenue system in the provinces of India, which do not enjoy the blessings of Lord Cornwallis' Permanent Settlement. These provinces, it should be remembered, form at least five-sevenths of British India. The facts which Mr. Seymour Keay gives regarding the revenue administration in these provinces conclusively show that the ryot is far better off under a Native land-

holder in the permanently-settled districts of Bengal than under the State landlord in those parts of the country where the ryotwari system prevails. The first evil of the British land system, says Mr. Seymour Keay, is that the revenue is assessed for 30 years by a settlement, which knows little and cares little about the actual produce of the soil. In Northern India where the ryotwari system does not prevail the zemindar's rent-roll is assumed as the basis of assessment. Rent in cash is the rule, in grain the exception, and the instances are few where the full ascertained cash rents have not been rejected as too low by the settlement officer on one or another of the theoretical grounds with which the ingenuity of his Department has furnished him. That this is usually the case can be established by the testimony of every settlement officer in Northern India. We may well ask the Settlement Department what receipts in excess of his rent-roll has the landlord to expect even in the best years. On the contrary, he does not realize the full amount of his rent-roll. In many cases he has to go through the expensive agency of our law court to recover the arrears. The State takes no share in the expense of realizing arrears, all that comes out of the landlord's share of the rent. Settlement officers in Northern India, it is notorious, make a rule of taking something more than the full rental as the basis of assessment, without caring to consider where is the difference to come from.

The state of things in those provinces where the ryot holds directly under the State landlord is much worse than what is described above. Mr. Seymour Keay states nothing but the whole truth when he says the Settlement Department fixes the land tax according to certain purely theoretical rules, usually totally wrong in principle, and which in fact, merely amount to an elaborate system of guess-work. "The Magna Charta of the British ryot," he proceeds, "is supposed to consist of the Secretary of State's ruling of 1864, in force to this day, namely, that the tax should never exceed one-half of what is called the 'true rent,' that is, the nett produce of the land after defraying all costs of cultivation, including of course, the bare maintenance of the cultivator and his family." This rule, no doubt, exists on paper, but how is it worked in practice? Anglo-Indian writers like the Strachey Brothers and Mr. Justice Cunningham would have the British public believe that the Government does not exact from the ryot more than at most 10 or 12 per cent of his *gross*, and never more than 50 per cent. of his nett produce. But as a matter of fact, the whole surplus produce of the land and sometimes even much of the interest of capital and of the wages of labour, are ingeniously swept into the Treasury. The Settlement Department as a rule over-estimates the ryot's outturn and the price at which it can be sold, and under-estimates the expenses of cultivation including the cost of bare maintenance of the ryot and his family. How the actual produce of the soil is ascertained by the Settlement Department is thus graphically described by Mr. Seymour Keay :—"An officer stands by the side of a 15-acre field of ripe *jawar*, every stalk of which stands 8 feet high and is required to select by the eye (so runs the rule) a plot of one-eighth of one acre which shall correctly represent the average of the whole field. No doubt unconsciously biassed by the well-known thirst of his superiors for money to fill the public treasury, he usually selects a plot much above the real average and threshes out and measures the grain produced upon it. He then coolly multiplies his error by 120, and gravely reports that he has arrived at the aggregate production of the whole 15 acres. It may, perhaps, be said that nothing worse than well-meaning stupidity causes the application of such a flagrantly erroneous system at this moment to the bulk of British India. But how can this be believed in the face of the fact that its rottenness has been repeatedly and thoroughly exposed?" In over-estimating the price at which the produce of the ryot's land can be sold, an ingenious method is adopted. We again quote Mr. Seymour Keay :—"A list is made of the mere prices of grain nominally obtaining in the different villages throughout the district without taking the least account of the respective *quantities* sold in each village. A fallacious average is then made by adding all the prices together and dividing by the number of villages. Practically all the grain in the district is and must be disposed of in one or two large markets at low prices, whereas higher but purely nominal prices invariably obtain in small and remote villages where little or no grain exists. * * * Five years ago, the active Indian economist, Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee, proved to the India Office that by this palpable outrage on the principle of averages, the price of grain of a whole Province was asserted by the Government officers to be Rs. 2-12 per maund; whereas their even figures, truly averaged, showed the price actually realized by the ryots to be only Re. 1-8 per maund. Mr. Dadabhai's exposure was, however, as usual, quietly ignored; so much so that the same system is adhered to at this moment, not only in this country, but in the India Office itself." While the Settlement Department over-estimates the ryot's out-turn and the price at which it can be sold, it deliberately under-estimates the cost of bare maintenance for the ryot and his family. In the Bombay Presidency the Survey Department allows the ryot only sustenance for half a man and one bullock during nine months, that is, about one-seventh part of the true cost of cultivation. It is superfluous to point out that an ordinary ryot, with an average sized holding of 10 acres, has a wife and children, and that these as well as two bullocks must be maintained throughout the year. The settlement Department practises these impositions on the ryot, and by doing so, succeeds in showing a good balance-sheet.

Mr. Seymour Keay brings forward a mass of perfectly reliable evidence in support of his charges against the Settlement Department. Even Sir Bartle Frere, who cannot be accused of any bias against the Indian Government, has plainly declared that throughout India the rule as to taking from the ryot only one-half of his nett produce is habitually broken, and that the Secretary of State's ruling of 1864 has become "a mere paper instruction." Sir Bartle, in a minute recorded in 1875, when he was a Member of the Indian Council divides the ryots of the Bombay Presidency into three classes:—1st, those who pay a land tax absorbing a varying proportion of the net-produce; 2nd, those who pay a full rent, leaving nothing to the cultivator but the wages of his labour and the interest on his capital; 3rd, those who pay a full rent and something more trenching on the wages of labour or the profits of capital. Sir Louis Mallet, then permanent Under-Secretary at the India Office, in reviewing Sir Bartle Frere's three classes, himself added a fourth class, and said:—"In many cases lands have been assessed which yield no rent at all, and barely pay the cost of cultivation. Sir William Wedderburn, of the Bombay Civil Service, who has for years made the land question in the Deccan his special study, has added a fifth class. He writes:—"We must regretfully add yet a fifth and still more grievous case, class 5, where the crop is insufficient to pay the cost of cultivation, and where the assessment must be paid out of wages earned elsewhere, or from cash obtained from the money-lenders." Such is the actual state of things under the direct State landlord, in those provinces where that monster of vice and iniquity—the zemindar—does not exist. The incontestible facts and figures brought forward by Mr. Seymour Keay to illustrate the practical working of the land revenue system in those provinces where the revenue is subject to periodical assessment, we commend to the authors and supporters of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, who have undertaken a crusade against the private landlord. We implore these philanthropists first to compare the condition of the Bengal ryot with that of the cultivators in the temporarily-settled provinces, and then proceed with the confiscation measure on which they have set their heart.

THE AKAS.

THE PIONEER gives the following account of the cause of the little outbreak of the Akas:

If Mr. Joubert were to be asked to pay the cost of the late expedition against the Akas, he would, no doubt, express much surprise and more indignation at such a demand; and yet, strangely enough, the Calcutta Exhibition, of which he is the promoter, was mainly the cause of the "little war" on the north-eastern frontier. It appears that the Deputy Collector of Durrung, in his zeal to obtain wild men of the woods as "models" for the native artists who were working clay figures for the Exhibition, authorised Lakhidar, a *mouzadar* or native collector of revenue, to proceed into the Aka country with a view to inducing some of the tribesmen to proceed to Calcutta. He was at the same time to collect specimens of agricultural implements, arms, dress, &c., for display in the Exhibition. Communication with the Akas had been, up to that time, a very delicate matter, only to be managed through their chief, but Lakhidar, with some twelve companions boldly left Balipara and proceeded direct to Medhi's village where he made known the object of his visit. The rumour spread among the Akas that the *mouzadar* had demanded "a live Rajah and Rani in full dress," and the tribe at once grew excited. They declined even to give specimens of their arms and implements, stating that, on a previous occasion, they had not been paid for them, and, finally, they placed Lakhidar and his companions in strict confinement. To justify this step they accused him of having been mainly instrumental in bringing about a certain line of demarcation which has deprived them of forest land; and as their excitement increased they carried the wretched man eastwards into the interior to another village. His companions were allowed to go free, but in the meantime a number of Akas put in an appearance at Balipara in the hope of seizing Mr. Campbell, the forest officer. They lulled all suspicion by pretending to be on a drinking excursion, and played many practical jokes on native shopkeepers, knocking their puggries about their ears, rolling them on the ground, and tickling them with the blunt edges of their *dhaos*. After a time their true purpose appeared, and after looting the place they disappeared into the jungle with a native clerk and a forest ranger. This, as we have on previous occasions related it, is the true history of this petty outbreak. The clerk and the ranger were given up after the capture of Medhi's village by the troops, but the unfortunate *mouzadar* has never been heard of; the Akas reporting that he died of fever after his removal into the interior. The public revenues have thus been saddled with the cost of a frontier expedition, simply because certain enthusiastic ethnologists wished to have models of savages on view in the Calcutta Exhibition. Is it not pardonable to ask why greater care was not taken in obtaining, or attempting to obtain, the "living subjects," and why native subordinate officers were allowed to meddle with a tribe which was known to be already nursing a grievance against the Assam Government.

What revelations! Some ethnologists wanted a display of living specimens of the wild tribes of India, and the Government in order to gratify their scientific curiosity have driven a quiet and apparently contented people to a revolt. In the same way the Government wanted to take a census of the Santhals and in the process of taking it drove them to rebellion. This is the way our wise rulers act and the result is that poor innocent men, who have not tasted the sweets of civilization, are brought under sword and fire, and we the tax-payers are made to pay the piper. Of course we do not charge the Government with direct misconduct in such matters, but it is responsible for the acts of its subordinates. The savages, who come under punitory orders of Government do not know these subordinates, nor do the tax-payers, who have to pay the bill, know them. Both look to Government, and both hold the Government responsible. Could any thing be more scandalous than the manner in which the Akas were treated? If the object of the Exhibition had been properly explained, perhaps the Akas would not have objected, but even if they did object, surely peace on the frontier was more valuable than the gratification of the curiosity of a few specialists. But the Government did not evidently care for the feelings of the Akas. The order had gone forth and it must be obeyed. Was there not one man in Assam who was acquainted with the state of feeling among the Akas and could he not advise the Government in the matter? Did the Chief Commissioner take counsel of well-informed men on the subject? If ordinary precautions had been taken, there would have been no row, no plunder, no blood-shed, no death. We now read that the Chief Commissioner of Assam has received full powers from the Governor-General in Council to deal with the Akas in the best way he thinks fit. Now, what will he do with them?

Will he burn their villages, take them captives, or levy heavy fines upon them? We hope Mr. Elliott will do nothing of the kind. If the *Pioneer*'s version is correct, then the Akas are not the wrong-doers but the wronged—it is not they who should pay but who should be paid compensation. They were not the aggressors. They had every reason to be offended with the manner in which they were treated, and whatever opposition they had offered, they had offered in pure self-defence and for the protection of their honor.

Since the above was in type we have received the intelligence that the "little war" has ended. We are glad to learn that there has not been much blood-shed. We hope the Akas will be treated with consideration and generosity. They had evidently no intention to rise against our Government. Their sole object was to preserve their honor according to their notions of it.

IS BEHAR RACK-RENTED?

THIS is the title of an article in the last number of the *Calcutta Review*. The writer seems to be well acquainted with the subject and has taken considerable pains to prove that Behar is *not* rack-rented. He first takes the report of Mr. Tobin, who had been deputed to enquire into and report on the rent-rates of the South Gangetic Districts of Behar. The writer says that Mr. Tobin's enquiries, so far as they have been made public, conclusively establish—

1*st*. That in the North tract of the selected area in the South Gangetic districts, so far from the ryots being rack-rented, there has been no change in the rent-rates for the last 40 years, and that the tenants-at-will and occupancy ryots hold at the same rate as old ryots entitled to fixed rates.

2*nd*. That so far from this rate being a rack-rent, the rate of rent paid by occupancy ryots in the tract is very *low*, and the occupancy ryots sub let their lands at from twice to ten times the *guzastha* (old) rates.

The writer also deduces the following conclusions from Mr. Tobin's report:

(*a*) That the occupancy ryots sub-let their lands at from twice to ten times the *guzastha* rate.

(*b*) That they (the Guzastha ryots) have in past years held more land than they could properly cultivate; they generally select the crop that requires the least cultivation, *viz.*, peas, although it commands a very low price, and does not yield a greater outturn. than other crops.

The writer then contrasts the opinion of Mr. Nolan and Mr. Tobin on the Bhojpore ryots We well recollect what Mr. Nolan thinks of them —Sir Steuart Bayley quoted his opinion in Council. We give Mr. Tobin's opinion: "With reference to Mr. Nolan's remark about the good qualities of the Bhojpur ryots, I agree with him in what he says of their manliness, independence and prosperity. I must, however, demur to what he says as to their industry and good cultivation. They have in past years held more land than they could cultivate properly; *they generally select the crop that requires least cultivation, viz., peas, although it commands a very low price, and does not yield a greater outturn than other crops.* In those lands, where Brahmins, Rajputs and Bhunbaes have been superseded by more industrious castes, I notice a marked difference in the care with which the land is cultivated. I will, however, refer to the matter when submitting my final report." But this final report has not, perhaps, been found acceptable by the advocates of the peasant-proprietory school, and is nowhere to be found in the voluminous published papers on the Rent Bill. The writer next criticizes the reports of Mr. Finucane and Babu Parbutty Churn Roy. He justly remarks:

There is no absolute standard of rent, by a reference to which you can say that a certain rate of rent is rack-rent. What is rack-rent in one part of the country is not rack-rent in another; what would be rack-rent by reference to the produce and price in one year, would not be rack-rent with reference to the produce or price of another year; what would be rack-rent by reference to one kind of produce and its price, would not be rack-rent, with reference to another kind of produce, which the field yields or can yield, and the price obtainable for the same; what would be rack-rent with reference to the wages of labour and the standard of comfort of the ryot's living in one part of the country, would not be rack-rent with reference to the rate of labour-wages, and the cost of living of the ryot in another tract. A variety of circumstances has to be taken into consideration in determining what is rack-rent, and nothing can be more mistaken than a determination of the standard rent-rates, without taking all these circumstances into account.

Nothing is more common than for a ryot to take up a holding at a higher rent-rate than ordinary for a portion of such holding, simply for the sake of high profits which he can make for another portion of the same. In an ordinary holding of 10 bighas in Behar, as we show more in detail in another part of this note, one or two bigahs are poppy, potatoes, sugar-cane or cotton lands, and all the rents for the entire holding, and a margin of profits come out of the yield of this one bigah or two; the remainder yields cereals, and all this the ryot's own. The remark of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon, with reference to this matter, is so very pertinent, that we quote it *in extenso*. "Mr. Finucane, whose reports are largely quoted, enters more fully into the subject. He has taken the relative prices of edible crops now and some forty years ago, as the basis of his argument; but he has made the mistake of considering staple crops to consist of cereals only. He has omitted to take the area under opium, potatoes, tobacco, cotton fabrics of sorts, dyes of sorts, turmeric, ginger, sugar-cane, oil-seeds, &c., into consideration, or the *extraordinary* increase that has taken place in the cultivation of these crops since the Permanent Settlement. In 1840, Government distributed 37 lakhs of rupees throughout India for opium, in 1881-82 it distributed nearly six times that sum. To make an exact estimate of the value of the gross produce of the country in 1793 now I presume is impossible, and until it is done, all comparison between the average value of lands at the time of the Permanent Settlement and now must be deceptive. We planters, without any access to figures, can but form our opinions from what we see going on around us; we can but see that the province has made the most extraordinary stride in prosperity of late years, and we believe that it was the intention of the Legislature that the Zemindar should share in it with the ryot. That some ryots on each estate may be rack-rented is not only possible but very probable. Some lands may be rack-rented at two rupees an acre, whereas lands in their vicinity may be cheap at ten rupees. It is difficult to believe that a district which is able to pay the greater portion of its landlord's rent from the produce of any one crop grown on it, can be rack-rented, and that it requires the drastic remedies people have recommended for it. Chumparun, which pays its landlords in round figures some twenty four lakhs of rupees, and has a million and a half acres of land under cultivation, receives from 16 to 18 lakhs of rupees, per annum for 70,000 acres under poppy. Shahabad and Gya might meet their landlords' rents from the proceeds of the sugar-cane crop alone; the value of sugar carried by the Gya State Railway from the town of Gya was valued at 37 lakhs for one season. Tirhut and Durbhanga might pay their rents from the proceeds of the tobacco crop."

The writer thus disposes of Mr. Reynolds:

We now come to Mr. Reynold's memorandum, and to some other miscellaneous vague statements of various kinds, on which the charge of rack-renting in Behar is based. Mr. Reynolds compares the rental per square mile of several districts from the Road-cess returns, a method of enquiry to which his attention appears to have been directed by a note of the Behar Landholders' Association. This mode of enquiry, however, has one great defect, and this Mr. Reynolds overlooks: it takes for granted that the lands of all the districts under comparison are equally cultivated. As the result of this comparison, Mr. Reynolds finds that Behar is rack-rented; but the figures which he has published in his note do not, however, establish his position. The figures for the districts of the Patna Division are as follows:—

	Rs.
Patna	2,760
Gya	1,500
Shahabad	1,300
Mozafarpur	1,471
Durbhangah	1,922
Sarun	2,020
Chumparun	742

The average for the Patna Division is Rs. 1,635 per square mile, and, taking the following seven districts of Bengal, we find that the average rental per square mile is higher than the average of the Patna Division:—

	Rs.
Burdwan	2,10
Hughly	2,100
Noakhally	1,900
24-Pergunnahs	1,500
Rajshahi	1,50
Backergunge	1,400
Rungpur	1,300

This does not show that the districts of Patna Division are more rack-rented than the districts of Bengal named above. But, says Mr. Reynolds, "the question may be looked at from another point of view, by considering not the amount which is taken by the landlord, but the value of the share which is left to the ryot. While in Backergunge it is Rs. 15 for every rupee of rent the ryot pays, in Gya it is only Rs. 2 for each rupee of the rent." Now we ask, where did Mr. Reynolds get his figures from? Did he institute any inquiry in this matter? Well, no; for Backergunge Mr. Reynolds' words are "*it is said*, that in some parts of Backergunge, the rent is not more than *one-fortieth* of the gross produce. The average rent is *probably* double this, or one-twentieth; but *let us suppose* it to be even as much as *one-sixteenth*." Why leave the matter to guesses and suppositions, when a little enquiry would have been pertinent? As for Gya, Mr. Reynolds says "the landlord takes half the crop, and his share is never less than one-fourth of the produce." Here, again, we have no enquiry. We give below the figures for an average holding of a ryot in a Behar district. The area would be about 10 bighas with a little homestead land for which no ground rent is charged. About 2 bigahs out of 10 would be *Dhi* (high) lands, and the rest *Tal* or *Bahursi*. The Dhi lands would, on an average, bear a rent of 6 rupees per bigah, and the *Bahursi* 2 rupees per bigah. The rent payable would be 28 rupees per annum, and the produce in an average year would be as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
10 Cottahs Poppy ... ... 2½ seers	11	4	0
———Makai ... ... 5 mds.	5	0	0
1 Bigah Potatoe ... ... 25 mds.	30	0	0
———Makai ... ... 10 mds.	10	0	0
10 Cottahs Seeds, vegetables of sorts, with Bhadoi crops,	15	0	0
8 Bigahs Bahursi if Dhanwar, 15 mds. per big. 120 mds.,	100	0	0
Nari Kesari, 3 mds. per bigah	16	0	0
———Straw	20	0	0
Total Rs.	202	4	0

8 Bigahs Bahursi lands if Rabbi for wheat, pulses, Oilseeds, &c. } Yielding about the same price as the Dhanwar lands.

So much for Mr. Reynolds' figures.

The Committee of the Behar Landholders' Association in one of their notes give the following table of rent-rates which they say they had collected from the *Statistical Reporter*:

	Average rate of Rent per bigah. Rs.	A.	P.
Patna	1	6	0
Gya	0	11	0
Shahabad	1	0	8
Durbhanga	1	0	0
Mozaffarpur	1	8	2
Sarun	1	7	1
Chumparun	0	14	6
Nuddea	0	15	0
Jessore	0	14	10
Murshidabad	1	0	7
Dacca	0	14	5
Furidpore	0	12	0
Backergunge	1	6	5
Mymensingh	0	15	0

The Committee remark:

"The above table shows the average Nuckdi rent per bigah in some of the important districts of Bengal and Behar. If the result appears to be more favourable to the Bengal ryots than to the ryots of Behar, the reason is not far to seek; it is only the best lands in Behar that are held in Nuckdi, the inferior class being oftner held under Bhowli tenure. These Nuckdi lands of Behar never yield less than two crops, whereas a cultivator in Bengal scarcely raises more than one crop from his land. It will, perhaps, be asked why then are the actual cultivators of this province poor and proverty-stricken, and why every famine brings them to the point of starvation? No statistics, so far as the Committee are aware, are available to show whether the actual cultivators of this province had to seek gratuitous relief, or to engage themselves as day-labourers on relief works, during the famine of 1873. During the worst months of the famine year, *i. e.*, July and August, some of them had to seek one grain advances, which they contracted to pay back by yearly instalments, and that is all the measure of relief they required and received. But it must be remembered that the famine of 1873 was exceptional in its character. It had been preceded by years of bad harvests."

We have not space for more extracts. We are of opinion that the writer before us has adduced sufficient evidence to shew that whatever the pressure in particular cases Behar generally is not so rack-rented as is usually alleged.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED PROVINCES IN 1882-83.

THE most important events in the educational history of the United Provinces during the past official year were the changes in the central management of certain classes of the State schools introduced under the local self-government scheme and the completion of arrangements for the transfer of the Agra College with its school and endowments to a local body of trustees. In the North-West Provinces the district school committees were superseded by the newly created District Boards with enlarged powers, and the same was applied to Oudh. The system is now uniform for both the provinces. These changes have been confirmed and continued by the Local Self-Government Acts recently passed. As regards the Agra College, the Government of India, it will be remembered, decided in 1882 that the institution should cease to be kept up as a State institution, and should be transferred with its endowments, to local trustees to be appointed for the purpose. A general board of trustees has accordingly been constituted. "The success of this interesting and important experiment," writes the Director of Public Instruction, "rests on the efficiency of the Principal and a judicious co-operation without officious interference on the part of the managing committee. I trust that neither of these conditions will be wanting." We need hardly say that we will watch this important experiment with great interest.

There was in 1882-83 a decrease of 19 in the number of educational institutions of all kinds in the United Provinces; but the number of students on the rolls rose from 225,596 to 233,073 or an increase of 7,477. The average daily attendance also showed an increase of 8,844. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 21,72,085, out of which the Government paid Rs. 15,86,629, and the balance, Rs. 5,85,456, was obtained from other sources. We observe that of the whole state expenditure (excluding) direction, inspection, scholarships &c)., primary education received 62·4 per cent. secondary education, 21·2 per cent. and University education only 10·5 per cent. The expenditure on primary education, Mr. Griffith tells us, is steadily increasing and keeping pace with the actual wants of the people. It cannot, therefore, be contended with any show of reason that in the United Provinces primary education is neglected in favour of higher education. The assertion so frequently made by the opponents of University education that it swallows up a disproportionately large share of the total state expenditure on public instruction, has no legs to stand upon. It is satisfactory to note that the total number of students in the English Arts Colleges rose from 349 at the end of 1881-82 to 415 at the end of the past year, the increase being chiefly in the Muir Central College and in the Agra College. The results of the University examinations were better than those of the previous year. In all except the F. A. Examination the percentage of successful candidates was higher than in the year 1881-82. The students of the Muir Central College particularly distinguished themselves in the Honor and the M. A. Degree Examinations, while in the B. A. Examination the Canning College of Lucknow, which is an aided institution, was most successful, having passed 15 students out of 24. The number of high and middle schools for boys in which secondary instruction is given fell from 601 to 571; but the attendance rose from 9,415 to 10,276 of whom 1,761 were in high schools teaching up to the Entrance standard of the Calcutta University, and 8,515 in middle schools. The number of girls' schools of this class was two more than in 1881-82; but the girls in these schools were, with a few exceptions, Europeans and Eurasians, and Native Christians. The percentage of successful candidates at the Entrance Examination rose from 43 per cent. in 1881-82 to 53·80 per cent. in the year under report. But the returns for the departmental middle class vernacular examination show very poor results. Of 1,452 candidates examined in 1882-83, only 169, or 11·64 per cent. passed, as compared with 514 out of 1,308 candidates, or over 39 per cent., in the preceding year. The Director explains that several additions were made during the year under report to the subjects for examination, and that the standard for passing was raised from 35 to 40 per cent. of the total marks in each subject. Mr. Griffiths is of opinion that the small number of candidates passed in 1882-83 does not result from any general decline of efficiency in the schools, but may fairly be attributed to the extended range of subjects and the enhanced standard. The Lieutenant-Governor observes :—"The wisdom of applying tests much beyond the attainment of the examined candidates seems somewhat questionable, seeing that the inevitable failures resulting from this procedure can hardly fail to discourage both teachers and taught, but there may be reasons for it that have not been mentioned in the report, and as the whole subject of middle class examinations has been separately reported on no further comment upon it, and for the connected subject of second class certificates for admission to Government employment, will be made here. The subject, however, is of much importance both to public instruction and to the administration generally." And we hope Sir Alfred Lyall will deal with it in a manner which can reasonably be expected from an accomplished man of letters like His Honor. The percentage of passed candidates at the middle class Anglo-Vernacular examination was 28·55 per cent, as compared with 30. 8 in the previous year. Notwithstanding the general failure of the middle class examinations the reports on the schools are generally favourable and their writers would have the Government believe that secondary education has not lost ground. But Sir Alfred Lyall is not the man to be hood-winked in this way. He remarks :—"It is by the examination returns that the efficiency of their schools must mainly be judged; and a well-managed and well-taught school must be considered in all respects a more useful institution than one where, though the numbers on the rolls may be much larger, the tuition and method of management, as evidenced by the examination results, are decidedly inferior." We fully concur in the sensible view expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The number of primary schools in both provinces, we notice, remained almost the same, but the attendance shows a small increase, which is satisfactory. The total number of pupils in primary schools of all kinds for boys on 31st March 1883, was 211,658 as compared with 205,166 on the corresponding date of the previous year; while the number of girls under primary instruction was 8,975 as compared with 9,144. In 1882-83, 8,473 boys passed the upper test compared with 6,627 in 1881-82, and 16,885 the lower test, compared with 14,834 of the previous year. In the year under report 164 girls passed the upper and 494 the lower test, as against 129 and 432, respectively, in the previous year. This improvement is encouraging; but much still remains to be done in the direction of increasing the attendance and efficiency of the primary schools.

The scholarship system we regret to see, remained unchanged in the year of report. We have over and over again pointed out in these columns that University examination will not be in request in the United Provinces so long as the scholarship system is not amended, and the claims of graduates to a fair share in the posts of the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services are not recognized. We are glad to notice that three officers, who have done good service in the Education Department, have been selected for employment in the Revenue Department, and are now officiating, two as Deputy Collectors and one as Tasildar. This is a move in the right direction. Mr. J. C. Nesfield, the able Inspector of the Oudh Division, writes :—"Our University students and graduates, who as Government servants could be of much value to the state and indemnify it to some extent for what their education has cost, are scarcely represented at all in the Civil List. They would gladly *commence* a career in the civil department as peshkars, and some even as kanungos, if such appointments were offered to them instead of being given to muharirs." The Lieutenant-Governor does not apparently favour this view. His Honor observes :—"There is a natural tendency among students and their guardians in these provinces to look on education in our colleges merely as an avenue to Government employment. It is true that, in making selection among candidates for the Government service, the fact that a young man has taken a good degree or attained high distinction at school or college should always carry much weight; and a high standard of education should be one of the primary qualifications for employ. But appointments under the Government are necessarily limited in number; and the main object of education should be to prepare youths for the various professions and avocations that are rapidly springing up, as the country increases in wealth and civilisation, in Upper India. So long as these professions are not regularly formed and laid out as openings that promise a permanent and honorable livelihood, there will be a pressure for employment in the various departments of the state service; and many candidates will continue to be disappointed." We know very well that appointments under the Government are limited in number; but there is no reason why the appointments that exist should not be given to well-educated and honest instead of to uneducated and dishonest men. We do not want the Government to *create* appointments for the *alumni* of our schools and colleges. We only say that in selecting candidates for the public service preference should be given to youths who have distinguished themselves in their school or college career. This is what is not done in the Upper Provinces—a fact which is the only true explanation of the "empty class rooms" in the colleges of Upper India.

THE UNITED PROVINCES IN 1882-83.

THE recently published Report on the Administration of the North Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1883, is a record of the work done by Sir Alfred Lyall during the first year of his rule. A careful perusal of this record is sufficient to show that the new Lieutenant-Governor's reign has had an auspicious beginning. During the twelve months under review Sir Alfred Lyall did much useful work in a quiet and unostentatious manner. The first important question he was called upon to deal with was local self-government. He began by consigning to the waste-paper basket the eight Resolutions covering the scope of the revised district committees, their rights and duties which his predecessor, Sir George Couper had issued in such rapid succession. The Government of India's Resolution of 18th May 1882, having constituted a new departure, Sir Alfred took up the subject in right earnest and appointed a strong Provincial Committee to consider and report on it. The action he took on the committee's report is well known. The legislation connected with the subject was undertaken after the close of the period under review and need not, therefore, be noticed here. There was not much legislation during the year affecting the North Western Provinces and Oudh; but two measures of great importance which specially applied to the united provinces were passed. These were Acts 13 and 16 of 1882. The former enactment abolished the putwari cess, and introduced certain changes both in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh consequent on the new arrangement under which all Putwaries became servants of the State. We should have very much liked to know to what extent the repeal of the Putwari cess has *actually* relieved the burdens of the agricultural classes in the United Provinces. But the report under notice does not contain any information on this point. Act 16 of 1882 embodied certain special provisions for the relief of encumbered Zemindars in the Jhansi Division of the North Western Provinces. While this Bill was under the consideration of the Legislative Council we discussed it at length, and showed the evils from which Jhansi was suffering could not be remedied without a radical alteration of the system of land revenue assessment and collection. Jhansi has not yet recovered from the disastrous effects of the famine of 1868-69; but then the circum-adjacent Native States are in a fairly prosperous condition. It is the bounden duty of Government to enquire into the reasons for this difference between the condition of Jhansi and that of the surrounding territories under Native rule; and so long as this is not done honestly and thoroughly, the disease

from which the province is suffering cannot be properly diagnosed. And it goes without saying that without a correct diagnosis of the malady the application of a suitable remedy is absolutely impossible. The mere confiscation of the property of the unfortunate money-lenders but for whose timely help the revenue administration of the province would have come to a dead-lock long ago, will not solve the Jhansi problem satisfactorily. We earnestly hope Sir Alfred Lyall will carefully consider the question of altering the revenue system of Jhansi.

The year under review being fairly prosperous, the finances were in a satisfactory condition and the revenue collections of every kind were remarkably successful. The whole of the land revenue was realised during the year save and except ·12 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and ·2 per cent. in Oudh. Many questions relating to the Land Revenue Administration of the United Provinces were considered and disposed of during the past year. A scheme was framed for the appointment of competent persons as managers of Court of Wards' estates in those districts in which the time of collectors and their establishments was unduly absorbed in the management of these estates. In six or seven districts regular managers were appointed for estates under the Court of Wards, on salaries varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 per mensem according to rental. We are told that in the selection of managers preference is given to qualified persons not in the service, whenever such can be found. We are of opinion that these managerships should, as a rule, be bestowed upon selected officers of the subordinate executive service. We are afraid that in appointing outsiders a good deal of jobbery will be committed. Unless a careful and strict check is applied, the managerships of Court of Wards estates will become a preserve for the sons and nephews of high officials, who fail to enter the Government service. Experiments were made during the year under report with a view to the reclamation of *kaus*-affected and *reh*-affected lands. A steam-plough was imported from England at a considerable cost for the purpose of ascertaining whether the eradication of the mischievous weed known as *kaus* which has rendered much land in the Banda district unculturable, could be effected by deep-ploughing. But before the plough arrived, the *kaus* grass had to a certain extent disappeared. The plough was used to see how far deep cultivation with it would succeed as compared with ordinary Native methods. No decided superiority was, however, brought out in favour of the land experimented on with the plough, and the steam-engine was finally disposed of at a considerable loss. We commend this fact to would-be agricultural reformers who would have the Indian Agriculturists use steam ploughs. The agricultural experiments set on foot with a view to the practical reclamation of *reh*-affected land have not as yet yielded any definite results. The year was an exceedingly prosperous one for excise revenue, the total increase for the provinces over the receipts of the previous year—which were the highest yet reached—being no less than Rs. 5,14,000. The chief cause for this increase appears to have been the substitution of the outstill for the distillery system in certain districts. "In these provinces," the writer of the report tells us, "the policy is to resort to outstill system sparingly, and only when the need of protecting the revenue from illicit distilling or illicit importation has been clearly demonstrated. And the employment of necessary facilities for the sale of liquor is to be invariably combined with vigorous measures against contraband practices." Bearing in mind the great increase of drunkenness which has taken place in Bengal during the last few years under the operation of the outstill system, we would recommend the Government of the North-Western Provinces to be very careful in the introduction of that system. At any rate the results of the enquiry, which is being made by the Bengal Excise Commission, should be awaited before the system is further extended. There was a slight diminution in the license tax collections and in the stamp receipts. It is frankly admitted that the system of using adhesive stamps for court-fees has led to a great loss of revenue since its introduction, and that such loss will always be guarded against with great difficulty." We have said this over and over again in these columns since the introduction of the system of using adhesive stamps for court-fees.

The administration of the various departments was carried on smoothly during the year, and there were few important questions of any kind raised. The general question of the strength, status, emoluments and prospects of the upper classes of the Uncovenanted Executive Service came under review during the year; and it was decided to reorganise the staff at an additional expenditure of Rs. 72,000. Similarly, the staff of Tahsildars was reorganised at an extra cost of Rs. 17,100. But though so much was done to improve the position and prospects of these two classes of officers, the system of recruiting them from among men of the amla class remained unchanged. A great reform might have been effected—a reform which would have greatly raised the tone and improved the efficiency of the Subordinate Executive Services in the united provinces; but Sir Alfred Lyall threw away the opportunity. In accordance with the views of the Government of India, steps have been taken to relieve Municipalities of the cost of provincial police, and the measure will, it is hoped, take effect from the commencement of the next official year. But Municipalities will derive no benefit from it, as corresponding charges will be imposed on them on account of schools and dispensaries hitherto supported by Government from Provincial and Local Funds. The question of preventing the Municipal octroi tax degenerating into transit duties received consideration during the year, and enquiries were instituted with the view of ascertaining how much of the trade in towns is local and how much is wholesale. A standard of local consumption is to be fixed by which taxation in future will be checked. We hope that the standard will be carefully framed with reference to the special circumstances of each town. The educational history of the United provinces during the past year will be memorable for the action which Sir Alfred Lyall took in saving the Agra College from destruction. In pursuance of his strong recommendation the Government of India consented to the management of the College being made over to local trustees, to be managed by them as an aided institution, for the benefit of the people of Agra and the surrounding districts. Steps were also taken in the direction of decentralization in secondary and primary education by increasing the powers and responsibilities of the district boards by giving them almost complete control over vernacular middle and lower schools and the financial administration of English Zilla schools. The system was, moreover, extended to Oudh. Steps were also taken to carry out the orders of the Supreme Government for discontinuing jail manufactures—a measure which naturally resulted in a falling-off in the receipts from jails.

THE EXHIBITION.

MACHINERY COURT.

III.

MOVING southwards from Messrs. John Fowler and Co.'s stand we first come to that of Messrs. Alexander Shanks and Sons, a well-known firm of Scotch Engineers, but as all their exhibits are engines of different descriptions they would not be of any particular interest to the general reader; their 7-horse power horizontal compound engine for small yatches deserves special attention from those of our readers who take any interest in boating.

Opposite this stand Messrs. Farnaro Brothers (Calcutta) have exhibited a sugar-cleaning machine, manufactured by the Atelliers de Brabant (Belgium). This machine is used for separating the uncrystallised liquid portion from the crystallised portion of the sugar. The sugar is put inside the drum revolving at a high speed, the liquid portion is forced out through the wire mesh which constitutes the side of the drum by the action of centrifugal force leaving only the crystallised portion inside the drum.

On the south of A. Shanks's stand is that of Messrs. Nasymuth William and Co. (Manchester), here they have exhibited six interesting wooden models of Hydraulic jute presses with sample bales from each press of which the above are models. They have also exhibited a large pumping engine to work the jute press.

Amongst other minor exhibits opposite this stand there is one to which we must draw the reader's attention. It is a small machine called "Indian Gold Thread Machine" invented by an Indian gentleman named 'Hara Gopal Sing' and is for covering the cotton thread with gold lace, it is very simple and neat in construction and does its work perfectly well.

On the left Messrs Clayton and Shuttleworth (Lincoln) have exhibited three of their portable engines of 8, 10 and 12-horse power respectively. The special advantages of this class of engines are that they do not require any foundations to be built for their reception and can be moved from place to place whenever required, thus they are specially adapted for agricultural purposes; a farmer having one of these engines can be one day raising water by it to irrigate his fields, on another thrashing his corn, grinding his flour or crushing bones to prepare his manure. For stationary purposes they are not considered so economical. The workmanship of the engines exhibited by Messrs C. and S. is throughout good, but we are sorry not to notice any latest improvements adopted in these engines.

We next come to another refrigerating machine by Messrs. The Giffard Patent Freezing Company (London.) This machine, by mechanical means only, is capable of producing 9000 cubic feet of cold air, at 65 degrees (Farenheit) below zero per hour, the engine running at 80 revolutions per minute. To produce this low temperature, the air is first compressed as is done in Bell Coleman-machine described in our previous issue, and after it is cooled by means of water the air again enters the machine in expansion cylinders and is expanded, thus giving out a certain portion of the work done to it during compression resulting in considerable saving of fuel. The cold air then passes into the ice chamber at about 50 degrees below zero. The machine is capable also of producing 25 hundred-weights of ice in 24 hours, consuming a ton of coal; the engine is of 10 horse power.

Proceeding a little south we come to an important exhibit, *viz.* the Anglo-American Oil Mill manufactured by Messrs Rose, Downs and Thomson of Hull. This mill is capable of crushing about 4 tons of linseed, rape-seed or similar oilseeds per day of 11 hours and extracting oil therefrom. In this mill the oil is not extracted from the seeds in one operation, they are first put in a box from which they pass through chilled cast iron rolls so arranged as to subject the seeds to three rollings; the rolled seeds then fall down into a trough below the foundation and are conveyed by a screw to the elevator by which they are raised to the kettle or heater. This kettle is a cylindrical vessel made of cast iron, in which the crushed seed is heated to the required temperature by steam from the boiler, and is also damped by a steam jet. The seed being then withdrawn from the kettle in measured quantities is formed into cakes and a preliminary compression is given. These cakes are then put in powerful hydraulic presses, where the oil is extracted. In connection with this mill they also have hydraulic pumps to give pressure to the presses, and a paring machine for cutting the oily portions from the edges of the cakes. The most remarkable feature of this mill is that it can be worked by one man only.

Passing over minor exhibits we come where Messrs Mackenzie and Holland of Worcester (England) have shewn a beautiful working model of interlocking system of Railway singnalling. By working on this system most of the accidents due to the mistakes committed by Railway pointsmen are avoided. Almost all the principal English and Scotch lines have adopted this system and we hear that there is some talk of its being introduced into some of our Indian Railways.

We then come to Messrs. J. Taylor and Sons' stand where they have a good show of Soda water machines, pumps, bottles, water-closets, lavatories and other sanitary appliances. The most noticeable of their exhibits is their heat engine of 2½ horse power; it requires no steam and consequently no boiler, but is worked by hot air. The atmospheric air is pumped in the furnace where it is first used in burning the fuel (coke); the heat thus generated by the cumbustion of coke, causes the pressure of the enclosed air to increase which is then used in the cylinder in the same way as steam. This engine is a single acting one, that is the hot air is used only on one side of the piston; it requires about 4 pounds of coke per hour which is considered to be very economical, but the special advantage of it is its lightness.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

PARLIAMENT has opened. We *give below* a summary of the Queen's Speech:

London, 5th Feb., later.—Parliament was opened to-day by Royal Commission, and the following is the summary of the Queen's speech:—"I have the satisfaction of maintaining friendly relations with all foreign Powers. The exchange

of communications between my Government and the President of the French Republic, with regard to the incidents arising out of French operations in Madagascar, have closed in such a manner as to confirm the cordial understanding between the two countries. A Commission, in conjunction with the President of France, has been appointed to regulate the Newfoundland fisheries, and to come to an agreement with Portugal relative to the questions raised by that country in connection with its rights on the Congo, arrangements in connection with which are progressing favourably. Friendly relations have been resumed between my Government and Mexico. Negotiations for a treaty of commerce with Turky has commenced. An agreement which has been arrived at with regard to the treaty of commerce with Spain awaits the sanction of the Courts. The revision of the commercial treaty with Japan has nearly been completed, and a treaty with Corea has been signed. I am satisfied with the tranquility of Egypt and progress of orderly institutions in that country. My Government had ordered the evacuation of my troops from Cairo and the reduction of the army which was to be concentrated at Alexandria, but in consequence of the defeat of the Egyptian Army in the Soudan it has been deemed advisable to recall that order as a precaution against any possible effects of this military reverse in Egypt itself, and also to preclude all doubts as to the maintenance of order in that country. Whilst this unforeseen calamitous necessity has suspended measures of evacuation the aim of the occupation of Egypt, as previously explained, continues unchanged. My Government has offered to the Egyptian Government counsels required by prudent regard to the resources and social condition of Egypt, and has despatched General Gordon to the Soudan, this being considered the best means of carrying out the resolution of the Khedive to withdraw from the interior of that province. General Gordon will be permitted by the Khedive to act with full powers in the execution of this measure. My Government is in communication with the Transvaal delegates with regard to the working of the Convention, and great attention has been directed to the best means for providing maintenance of order on the Transvaal frontier, and to protect the natives from oppression. A favourable issue to these negotiations is expected. Zululand continues in an unsettled condition. Resumption of Imperial authority in Basutoland is in contemplation, and will be carried out immediately. The condition of Ireland has considerably improved." The speech concludes by enumerating the principal measures for the session,—namely, the enlargement of occupation Franchise (?) (which Her Majesty is confident will result in closer attachment to the Throne), reform of Local Government, and extension of Municipal Government of London.

It is sad to reflect that there is not a single allusion to our poor country in our gracious Sovereign's message.

WE ARE requested to announce that "examinations will be held on the 12th May and following days to which will be admitted candidates who have failed at the late F.A. and B.A. Examinations in the Calcutta University, the subjects being those included in the lists for the last examinations."

AT LAST Saturday's sitting of the Bengal Legislative Council the Lieutenant-Governor we are glad to learn presided. Mr. Reynolds applied for leave to introduce a Bill to relieve the Suburban and Howrah Municipalities of three-fourths of Police charges. Mr. Macaulay and the Lieutenant-Governor explained the cause of the delay in the passing of the Local Boards Bill. The Bengal Municipal Bill was considered and Mr. Beverley's motion, which we noticed last week, was rejected. The principle of the Bill is thus maintained.

THE NEWS from Egypt is most disheartening as the following telegrams shew :

Bombay, January 6.—Admiral Hewett telegraphs to Government from Suakim that the Egyptian troops, on Monday, were severely defeated near Tokar. Two thousand men were killed, including many European officers. Generals Baker and Sartorious are returning to Suakim. The Egyptian troops threw down their arms and scattered.

Cario, February 5. —Baker Pasha has been completely defeated by the Insurgents near Tokar, losing two thousand men and six guns. Baker Pasha is returning to Suakim with the remainder of his force.

5.—In the recent defeat sustained by Baker Pasha, the Egyptian troops refused to fight, and bolted. The Europeans and Turks who stood their ground, were cut to pieces. Marines have been disembarked at Saukim in order to prevent a panic there. The relief of the garrisons is now hopeless.

Gordon Pasha has also sustained a severe defeat, though it was originally remoured that he had himself been captured. The insurgents are becoming daily stronger and stronger. This Egyptian business is a bad one for England ; it may shipwreck the Ministry.

WE ARE glad to learn that the "little war" on our North-Eastern frontier is at an end. The *Englishman* publishes the following telegram from Tezpur, dated the 6th instant :

The expeditionary force under the command of general Sale Hill, C. B., Commanding the Eastern district, which was sent against the Akas in December last, returned to Tezpur on the 1st instant. The expedition proved completely successful, all its objects, namely, the recovery of the captives the surrender of all fire arms, the payment of the fine inflicted, the complete submission of the tribe, and the survey of the country, having been obtained. It is supposed that the prompt submission of the tribe was principally due to the loss inflicted on them by the troops during the unsuccessful attack by the Akas at Maj Bhoroli on the 23rd of December and at the passage of the Tenga Pani on the 8th January. The Aka chiefs, of whom one was brought down with the force, are expected in Tezpur daily to see the Chief Commissioner. The troops are returning to their respective stations, and the transport is being discharged.

WE HAVE received from the National Representative Committee of the Indian Society, London, a copy of their appeal to the people of India. The gist of their appeal is contained in the following : "We want continual attention to our affairs from the English public and Parliament ; we must therefore establish a permanent agency in this country, the most important duty of which shall be, when anything is seriously wanted by the Indians generally from the people of England to agitate as systematically and unceasingly before the British public, as the employers of that agency will be doing in India." We are of opinion that this Society deserves the support of the people of India.

WE THANK the Bengal Government for a copy of its letter to the Government of India and of the memorandum of its Revenue Secretary Mr. MacDonnell on the memorial of the Central Committee of the landholders of Bengal and Behar to the Secretary of State regarding the Bengal Tenancy Bill. We will take a future opportunity to examine Mr. MacDonnell, we we mean his memorandum. He thus concludes : "I may be permitted to express my hope that the duly modified Bill may soon become law, for the entire province is expectant, and there is even already the danger of a no rent cry being raised in certain districts. Therefore, in the interests of public peace and order, no avoidable circumstance should now be permitted to retard the final settlement of this question." May we ask who is now the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ? As far as we are aware Mr. Thompson does not wish to pass the Bill in a hurry. He has expressed an intention to ask the Viceroy to appoint a roving Commission when the first revise of the Bill is published to hold local enquiries and to test the provisions of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee by application to local circumstances. But Mr. MacDonnell wishes to see the Bill passed at once, and in the covering letter of the Bengal Government on Mr. MacDonnell's memorandum it is stated that the Lieutenant-Governor endorses his opinions and views. Now, we ask again, who is now the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ?

THE NEW Ministry of the Nizam is shewing both pluck and wisdom. The *Statesman* publishes the following telegram from Hyderabad :

Bolarum, February 7.—There was a rumour yesterday that the Palmer lot are to be deported, that their further connection with Hyderabad politics will be entirely severed. At the Nizam's request, the Viceroy has sanctioned a Commission of Enquiry into the fiscal condition of the State, The Accountant-General of Bombay and the Deputy Accountant-General of Bengal have been nominated to the Commission for this purpose, and the audit must extend back along series of years. The accounts are in a state of chaos, and the only means of unravelling them is by a thorough examination. The subject is to be immediately considered by the Nizam's Government, which will reduce jaghirs, entirely re-organize the State departments, and make other extensive reductions. Captain Clerk's occupation is gone. It is rumoured that the Nizam will shortly lose the advice of Mr. Cordery, as he is leaving the Residency.

It is stated that Colonel Bradford will be appointed the British Resident at Hyderabad. It was sheer good luck of the Nizam that the Viceroy took the trouble to visit Hyderabad in this crisis.

THE PIONEER'S Calcutta correspondent has the following :

Calcutta, 25th February.—The tactics of the extreme opposition ists to the Bengal Tenancy Bill are likely, unless quickly modified, to land both themselves and the Government in a very serious predicament, to say nothing of bringing about grave political complications in the Province. The Zemindars have reiterated so frequently, and with such emphasis, their statement that the Bill implied confiscation of their estates to the ryots, that the latter in their ignorance have accepted this view, and the cry of no rent is spreading with alarming rapidity. In the Mymensing District, there would appear to be an organised movement on foot to withhold rents due, and if an example like this is followed generally among an excitable agrarian population such as is found in Bengal, the Zemindars will be powerless to enforce their demand save through the Courts. The immediate result is that the more moderate among the opposition have taken alarm, and are now inclined to ask for some kind of a Bill to be passed this session, in order to stop the "no rent" cry, and show the ryots what the intentions of Government really are. These moderate men say that even if the first revise of the Bill is published next month, the postponement of the measure for the final consideration until next cold weather will confirm the ryots in their present attitude. But they seem to have forgotten that the tactics of delay persued by the opposition have so tied the hands of the Government that to pass an amended Bill this session is practically impossible. There are 230 sections in the Bill, and after seventeen sittings of the Select Committee, averaging 8½ hours each, section 96 only has been reached, and even now twenty of the sections discussed have been left over for further consideration. These figures by the way will prove how baseless is the charge that Government are rushing the measure through the Committee. Several main points have been settled, but much remains before even the first revise can be issued. What course the landholders will take in view of the spread of the no rent cry they themselves probably scarcely know, but the executive are naturally somewhat concerned at the prospect of a general agrarian agitation, particularl as partial failure of the crops has not improved the temper of the cultivators.

It is the attitude of the Local Government which encourages the cry of "no rent," and if that cry comes to a head the responsibility will rest with it. As for obstruction, neither in the Select Committee nor outside it are the zemindars throwing obstacles in the way. It is the nature of the questions involved which necessitate prolonged deliberation and cause delay. Of course the zemindars complain that their rights are being confiscated.

WE HOPE the Senate of the Calcutta University will appoint a Commission of Enquiry to report on the manner in which the last examinations of the University have been conducted. The total number of successful Entrance candidates first notified was 1768, but the total given in last Saturday's *Gazette* is 1780 or 12 more. We are told that the revised return is due to some protests made by the authorities of certain schools against the omission of some of their most promising students from the list. And if a revision was necessary, then how was the work done originally, and how can the public be expected to put faith even in the revised list? There may be still names, which ought to find place in the list of successful candidates. We hear that a good number of students were plucked in Sanskrit, but there were no less than 25 typographical errors in the Sanskrit paper for the Entrance Examination. How could students still in their teens be expected to correct these errors and return correct answers ? We are of opinion that the whole matter calls for a sifting enquiry.

WE GIVE below the following telegraphic account of a Rent-Bill meeting at Mozufferpore :

Mozufferpore, 5th February.—At a meeting held to-day at Mozufferpore of the District Planters' Association Committee, there were present Messrs. Brown, Llewellyn, Barclay; Abbott, Rennie, Simpson, Collingridge, Macrae, Mackenzie, and others. It was resolved that the meeting, disagreeing with the Tenancy Bill, as it is at present drafted, authorise the Secretary to request the Viceroy to favor us with a report of the Select Committee, and allow ample time for consideration and representation to be made on the subject. Carried unanimously.

WE REPRODUCE from the morning papers the following report of an important meeting of the Central Committee of the Landholders of Bengal and Behar regarding teh Bengal Tenancy Bill :

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Landholders of Bengal and Behar was held yesterday afternoon, at their offices in British Indian Street, for the purpose of considering the propriety of addressing the Viceregal Council on the subject of the publication of the proceedings of the Select Committee of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. There were present the following gentlemen :—Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, Rai Bahadoor, LL. D., C. I. E. Chairman ; H. H. the Maharaja of Durbhanga ; Mr. J J. J. Keswick ; Maharajah Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, Bahadoor. K. C. S. I. ; Maharajah Narendra Krishna Bahadoor ; Rajah Harendra Krishna Bahadoor ; Rajah Shama Sunker Roy Chowdry ; Baboos Mohiny Mohun Roy, Saligram Sing, Joykissen Mookerjee, Bijoykissen Mookerjee, Keshub Chunder Acharjea Chowdry, Girja Sunker Mozoomdar, Peary Mohun Mookerjee, Kissory Mohun Gossain, Sita Nath Roy, Janoky Nath Roy, Sreenath Roy, Koonjo Lal Banerjee, and the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal. Secretary.

Mr. Keswick stated that he thought they were all very much in the dark as to what was doing in the Select Committee; and that they might find, a short time hence, that the business of the Select Committee was complete, and that after the publication of their proceedings, they would not have much voice in having any modification of the resolutions come to. He, therefore, thought it important that the Committee should apply to have the proceedings of the Select Committee, up to date published without delay, and the proceedings in future published immediately after each meeting. He, therefore, proposed "that an application be made to the

Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill for the immediate publication of their proceedings up to date, and of their proceedings immediately after each meeting in future, for general information."

Maharaja Narendra Krishna seconded the resolution.

Moharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, in supporting the resolution, said that the fact was that the whole policy of Lord Ripon was one of puplicity, and he could not understand why in this particular matter, there should be this reluctance to give publicity to the proceedings of the Select Committee especially, as the subject which was now being discussed in Committee was one of such vast importance. The greater the publicity, the better for the Government as well as for those who were interested in a question like this. The proceedings were nothing like those of the Star Chamber or of the inquisition, and there should be no desire on the part of the Government to conceal. It was one in which Bengal as an agricultural country was almost interested, and the greater the publicity given for public criticism, the better for all parties concerned, specially as he understood that it was the wish of the Government to carry this Bill through the Council with as much speed as possible. Though he objected to any undue haste, he must say publicity would to a great extent facilitate the despatch of business. The Chairman desired to express his entire concurrence in the object arrived at by this resolution. It was of importance to the Zemindars, of importance to the public, and of importance to the Government itself. The Zemindars could not but feel uneasy at what was being done to seal their doom. Every section of the Bill was one way or another fraught with the greatest mischief to property that Zemindars had held for years and years and from generation after generation, consequently they were most anxious every day to know what progress had been made, what alteration had been made in the screw which was now being applied to them

The resolution was put and unanimously carried. After which the meeting broke up.—

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey : "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none can be borne; it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland to the delicate and puny child, who, though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favor the development of desease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quartes, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs	As.	P.
Secretary Public Library, Bhuddrack	6	10	0
Syud Zumoolabdeen Hossain, Korautadi	7	0	0
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Babu Kylash Chunder Bose, Manickgunge	13	4	0
,, Bunko Behary Banerjee, Jessore	6	10	0
,, Jogodishar Chatterjee, Gazeepore	15	0	0
,, Sarut Chunder Mookerjee, Secretary, Lucknow Institute	13	4	0
,, Bany Madhub Gangoly, Mean-Mear	10	0	0
,, Chunder Madhub Sen, Burrisaul	5	8	0
,, Nilcant Chatterjee, Krishnagore	6	10	0
,, Shamkishore Bose, Naraingunge	13	0	0
,, Ramrutton Lal, Berhampore	1	0	0
,, Janoky Sharan Shahai. Moteehari	3	10	0
,, Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Berhampore	3	5	0
,, Hurry Mohan Goho, Commillah	10	0	0
,, Monohurry Lal Shome, Chinsurah.	2	0	0
,, Haradhone Haidar, Ajmere	9	4	0
,, Gonesh Chunder Trepathi, Asst. Manager Chotta Nagore Estate, Ranchee	13	4	0
,, Prosunno Coomar Dutt, Dacca	6	10	0
,, Womes Chunder Sircar, Arrah	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—6th *February* 1884.

General—25th Jany—Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Monghyr, to perform the functions of a Colr under section 4 of Act VII BC, of 1880 in that district.

31st Jany—Moulvie Wahedullah to be a Special Depy Colr in the re-settlement of the Bengali villages in Tuppeh Mohamedabad, in the Southal Perghs, with effect from the date on which he joined.

2nd Feby—Baboo Baroda Kant Mozoomdar, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr of the fourth grade, is confirmed in that grade, from 15 Novr last, vice Moulvie Syud Tujjummul Ali, retired.

Moulvie Abdul Guffoor Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr of the forth grade, is confirmed in that grade, from the 6th Novr last, vice Baboo Gobind Chunder Bose, retired.

Mr. W C Muller, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Burdwan, temply to the fourth grade of the sub-Exe-Service vice Babu Baroda Kant Mozoomdar.

Baboo Peary Mohun Banarjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Midnapore, temply to the forth grade of the Sub-Exe Service vice Abdul Guffoor.

Baboo Kalipodo Mookerjee, tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, of the fifth grade, is confirmed in that grade vice Baboo Baroda Kant Mozoomdar.

Mr C N Banerjee, tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr of the fifth grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice, Moulvie Abdool Guffoor.

Baboo Radhashyam Sing, Depy Magte and Depy Clr, temply to the fifth grade of the Sub-Exe Service, vice Baboo Kalipodo Mookerjee.

Baboo Radhashyam Sing will continue to be employed under the P W D Railway Branch, of this Govt until further orders.

Baboo Medni Prosad Sing, Depy Magte and Colr, Patna, temply to the fifth grade of the Sub-Exe Service, vice Baboo Radhashyam Sing.

Baboo Shamapodo Chowdry, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Hazaribagh, temply to the fifth grade of the Sub-Exe Service, vice Mr. C N Banerjee.

Baboo Bogola Prosanna Mozoomdar, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr of the sixth grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Baboo Kalipuddo Mookerjee.

Baboo Ramnarain Banerjee, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, of the sixth grade, is confirmed in that grade vice Mr. C N Banerjee.

Baboo Hurrishchunder Banerjee, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr of the sixth grade is confirmed in that grade, from the 5th December last, vice Baboo Protap Chunder Chatterjee, retired.

Baboo Hurrishchunder Banerjee will continue to be employed under the P W D, Railway Branch, of this Govt until further orders.

Baboo Gobindchunder Bysack, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Brahmunberiah, Tipperah, is promoted temply to the 6th grade of the Sub-Exe Service, vice Baboo Ram Narain Benerjee.

Baboo Sreenath Gupta, Tempy Depy Magistrate and Depy Colr, Dacca, is promoted temply to the sixth grade of the Sub-Exe Service, vice Baboo Hurishchunder Banerjee.

Baboo Pran Kumar Dass, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, is confirmed in the seventh grade of the Sub-Exe Service vice Baboo Bogola Prosanna Mozoomdar.

Baboo Pran Kumar Das will continue to be employed as a tempy officer in the sixth grade of the Sub-Exe Service until further orders.

Baboo Juggutdoorlub Bysack, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, is confirmed in the seventh grade of the Sub-Exe Service vice Baboo Ram Narian Banerjee.

Baboo Juggtdoorlub Bysack will continue to be employed as a tempy officer in the sixth grade of the Sub-Exe Service, until further orders.

Baboo Juggut Chunder Shome, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, is confirmed in the seventh grade of the Sub-Exe Service, vice Baboo Hurishchunder Banerjee.

Baboo Juggut hCunder Shome is also promoted temply to the sixth grade of the Sub-Exe Service, vice Baboo Bogola Prosanna Mozoomdar.

Baboo Burhandeo Narrain, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr Durbhunga, temply to be a Depy Magte and Depy Colr of the seventh grate, vice Baboo Bogola Prosanno Mozoomdar.

Baboo Negendro Nath Gupta, Offg Depy Colr, Serampore, Hoogly, temply to be a Depy Magte and Depy Colr of the seventh grade, vice Baboo Ram Narain Banerjee.

Baboo Girendro Nath Chatterjee, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Furreedpore, temply to be a Depy Magte and Depy Colr of the seventh grade, vice Baboo Hurish Chunder Bannerjee.

Mr E T Lloyd, Asst Magte and Colr, reported his departure from India, on special leave, on 20th ult.

Mr F W Badcock, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, reported his departure from India on furlough, on the 9th ult.

4th Feby—Baboo Suresh Chunder Dass, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Contai, Midnapore, is leave for two months and fourteen days, from the date on which he may be relieved.

Moulvie Ramizuddin, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, on furlough, is posted to the Contai sub-din of the dist of Midnapore, during absence, on leave, of Baboo Suresh Chunder Dass.

Baboo Sit kanta Ghose, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Bankoora, on special duty, leave for the months, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

5th Feby—Mr. C J O'Donnell, Asst Magte and Colr, Chittagong, is vested with special appellate powers under section 87 of Act VII (BC.)

The services of Mr C S Bayley, Asst Magte and Colr, on duty, are placed temply at the disposal of the Hon'ble Chief Justice.

Baboo Hem Chunder Kerr, Depy Magte and Depy Colr 24-Perghs, leave for one month, from the 11th inst.

Baboo Shita Nath Bose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Balasore leave for two months and five days, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr A Earle, Asst Magte and Colr, Cuttack, is transfd to Balasore, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Ecclesiastical—4th Feby—The Rev G T Carruthers, Chaplain of Cuttack, furlough for twenty months, from the 15th inst.

Education—31st Jany—Mr J A Martin, professor Presidency College reported his departure from India, on furlough on 18th ult.

Mr. G. Lorimer, Head Master, Anglo-Persian Dept, Calcutta Madrassah, to be Asst Professor of English Literature and Mathematics in that Institution.

Jails—5th Feby—The orders of the 10th July last, granting privilege leave to Mr. J W Hanlon, Supdt of Jail Manufactures, and appointing Mr. H H Watson to act for him, and Baboo Saroda Prosad Sen to act as Personal Asst to the Inspr-Genl of Jails, are cancelled.

Opium—5th Feby—Mr. R Drake, Sub-Depy Opium Agent Behar Agency, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for six months on sick certificate.

Medical—4th Jany—Asst Surg D orga Dass Roy, attached to the Presidency Genl Hospl, to be Depy Supdt of Vaccination, Eastern Bengal Circle, vice Baboo Raj Mohun Malaker.

Municipal—29th Jany—Mr. J L Herald, Asst Magte and Colr. to be a Comr of the Dinagepore Municipality.

30th Jan—The Lieut-Govr approves the re-election by the Comrs of the Kurseong Municipality of Mr. D Norton, Asst Magte and Colr, to be their Vice-Chairman.

The Lieut-Govr approves the re-election by the Comrs of the Hazaribagh Municipality of Rai Jadu Nath Mookerjea to be Vice-Chairman.

31st Jany—The Lieut-Govr approves the re-election by the Comrs of the Coomercolly Municipality, in the dist of Nuddea of Baboo Taruck Gobinda Moitra to be their Vice-Chairman.

The following gentlemen to be Comrs of the Seerampore Municipality in the dist of Hooghly:—

Baboo Shama Charan Chatterjee Depy Magte and Depy Colr, and Baboo Shama Charan Lahiri.

Road Cess—15th Jany—The following gentlemen to be members of the Dist Road Committee of Manbhoom:—

Mr. G J Cawley, vice Mr. C E Gouldsbury, Baboo Mohendra Nath Nag, vice Baboo Koilash Nath Chatterjee, and Baboo Keshub Lal Misser, vice Baboo Lala Syaula Nunda.

4th Feby—Baboo Ramdhari Shahoy, Agent of the zemindars of Baghi, to be a member of the Mozufferpore Dist Road Cess Committee.

Judicial Department—4th Feby—Moulvie Ramizuddin, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Contai, Midnapore, is vested with powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

5th Feby—Baboo Purna Chundra Mittra, B L to act as a Munsif in the district of 24-Perghs, and to be ordinarily stationed at Diamond Harbour during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Girindra Mohun Chakrabarti from the date on which he joined.

Baboo Brojo Behary Shome, First Munsif of Diamond Harbour, in the dist of the 24-perghs, temply to be Rent Suit Munsif of that Chowkey, vice Baboo Girindra Mohun Chakrabarti, on leave, and is also temply versed with the powers of of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50.

Baboo Girish Chundra Chatterjee, Offg First Sub-Judge, Patna, to act as Second Sub Judge of Saran, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Amrito Lall Pal.

Mr. H F J T Maguire, Asst Magte and Colr, 24-perghs, is vested with the powers under sections 110, 133, 1-6, and 5-4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882.

Baboo Amrito Lall Pal, Second Sub-Judge of Saran, leave for three months, from the 15th inst, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. D Sunder, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Bogra, is versed with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Baboo Rajoni Kant Mookerjee, Offg Munsif of Kusba, Tipperah, to act as a Munsif in the dist of Purneah, and to be ordinarily stationed at Kusba, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Gopi Nath Mattay.

Public Works Department—Bengal—31st Jany—Notification—The services of Mr. J C White, Asst Engr, first grade, are temply placed at the disposal of the Railway Branch.

Advertisements.

Corporation of the Town of Calcutta.

To Rail-makers and others.

Tenders are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to noon of the 14th instant for the supply of 600 Steel Rails, each 21 feet long, weighing 60 lbs. to the yard, with the necessary fish-plates, bolts, and nuts.

Specification can be had and drawing copied on application to the Engineer.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

WANTED immediately by the Road Cess Committee, Lohardugga District, a competent sub-overseer possessing the qualifications of Overseer P. W. D. and having practical knowledge and experience in Road making and constructing masonry bridges. He should also be able to ride.

Salary to commence from Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 70 by biennial increment of Rs. 5 with travelling allowance Rs. 15 per mensem.

Applications with copies of testimonials are to be sent to the undersigned.

District Engineer's Office, Ranchee. The 2nd February 1884. } W. VENKATAREDDY NAIDU, *District Engineer.*

WANTED.

A Surveyor on Rs. 50 a month with Horse allowance of Rs. 15 fixed. Apply before 15th February to.

HARI DAS PAL.
District Engineer R. C. C. Khulna.

Notice.

Wanted a sub-overseer for the District Road Works Dacca, on a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem including travelling allowance. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received up to the 15th February 1884.

DACCA, The 26th Jany. 1884. } District Engineer, Dacca.

NOTICE.

Mr. Bepin Bihary Sircar is authorised to sign our Firm.

KERR TARRUCK & Co.

6th February, 1884.

Corporation of Calcutta.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WANTED.

A Mechanical Engineer to take charge of one of the pumping stations. Salary Rs. 250 rising to Rs 300 by yearly increments. Applicants must have a Chief Engineer's Certificate of competency and have served their time in England.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th instant.

JAMES KIMBER,
Engineer to the Corporation.

IRRIGATION.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 58, *dated* 29*th January* 1884.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal proposes, under the powers conferred on him by sections 78 and 99 of Act III (B. C.) of 1876, to pass the following rules for the Midnapore Canal:—

The officers of the Public Works Department, who have charge of the canal, are solely responsible for maintaining it in an efficient state of repair, for providing drainage channels where necessary, and generally for all engineering work involved in its management, as well as for the distribution of water to lessees. The word canal is here used as defined in section 3 of the Act.

2. The Depy Revenue Superintendent, under the supervision of the Collector of the district as Revenue Superintendent, is responsible for the collection of water-rates and miscellaneous revenue accruing to Government from the canal.

3. Water shall not be distributed otherwise than on the application of a lessee, or of the holder of a provisional hookumnama, as provided for in Rule 16 below. Such application may be made verbally, or in writing, to any Public Works Department officer in charge of that part of the canal from which water is required.

4. If any lessee apply for water to the Deputy Revenue Superintendent, or one of his subordinates verbally, he should be told to address himself to the officers of the public Works Department. If he makes such an application in writing, his petition should be forwarded direct by the canal revenue officer, to whom it is addressed, to the Public Works Department officer in charge of that part of the canal from which the petitioner's village is supplied.

5. Water will be supplied, as a general rule, only from June to November, and it should be understood that, though the officers in charge of the canal are required to supply water as speedily as possible on the application of lessees, it may not be praticable to supply it without some delay.

6. The following rates will be charged for the supply of water on application when available from June to November:—

I.—Under five year leases. { Lift, Re. 1 per acre per annum. Flow, Re. 1-8 ditto.

II.—Under one year leases. { Lift, Rs. 1-10 per acre per annum. Flow, Rs. 2-8 ditto.

III.—For the supply of water in exceptional cases, when available for winter crops, Re. 1-8 per acre per annum will be charged.

6*a*. For the unauthorised use of canal water Rs. 5 per acre per annum, or such less sum as may be fixed by the Collector, will be charged.

7. Applications for water leases under section 74 of the Act should be presented to the tehsildar of the division in which the applicant's land lies, and, subject to rules 8, 9, 10, and 11 below, tehsildars are authorised to grant such leases.

8. No village shall be brought under lease for the first time, and no lease shall be renewed for a period exceeding one year, without the consent in writing of the Executive Engineer. Such consent in writing may be taken specially for a single village, or generally for specified tracts, including several villages.

9. Every application for a water lease should contain the following:—

1.—Name and residence of applicant.

2.—Name of pergunnah, mehal, and village in which the land to be irrigated is situated.

3.—Total area for the irrigation of which the application is made and its boundaries; and if the lands to be irrigated lie in separate chaks, the name of each *chak*.

4.—Names of the ryots whose lands are to be irrigated, and the quantity of land held by each.

5.—Name of the canal and number of distributary from which water is required.

6.—Signature of the applicants.

10. Without the permission of the Collector no application shall include lands belonging to more than one village, but *tehsilalaida* or other lands lying within the village boundary at the time of survey may be included.

11. Without special orders in writing from the Deputy Revenue Superintendent no application for a water-lease shall be received unless it includes all the irrigable lands in a village.

12. Water-leases shall be drawn up in the form A annexed.

13. As soon as a water-lease has been granted to any village, the *tehsildar* shall forward the counterpart to the Deputy Revenue Superintendent for record, and at the same time he shall forward to the Executive Engineer or Sub-Divisional Officer direct a requisition requesting him to supply water to the lessee on application. This requisition should be kept by the officers of the Public Works Department till January 1st next following, and should then be returned to the Deputy Revenue Superintendent. On the back should be noted the several dates on which the village was supplied with water. A fresh requisition should be issued on or before June 1st, and returned on or before January 1st each year till the lease expires.

14. When application for a lease is received from a village not previously leased, the tehsildar before granting a lease shall satisfy himself by comparison with the survey records, as well as by local enquiry, that the particulars given in the application are correct. For the purpose of comparison with the survey record the application should be sent through the Deputy Superintendent to the Collector. The tehsildar should also satisfy himself that the Executive Engineer's consent, as required by rule 8, has been obtained.

15. When application is made for the renewal of an expired lease, the tehsildar, before granting a new lease shall satisfy himself by comparison with his register of kabuliyats that the particulars given in the application are correct.

16. Pending the result of the enquiries provided for in the last rule, the tehsildar may, at his discretion, issue a provisional *requisition* for the supply of water to the area covered by the application.

17. Every counterpart of a water-lease shall, if possible, be signed by or on behalf of all the cultivators concerned; and if this has not been done, an explanation of the omission should be given in submitting the counterpart to the Deputy Superintendent for record, but every cultivator accepting water under a lease may be regarded as having tacitly agreed to it, even if he has not himself signed the counterpart.

18. When it comes to the knowledge of the Public Works Department officers in charge of the canal that canal water has been taken without authority, notice shall be sent to the Deputy Revenue Superintendent, accompanied by the following particulars:—

1.—Name of village and pergunnah.

2.—Number of distributary from which water has been illicitly obtained.

3.—Manner in which water has been taken.

4.—Abstract of evidence that water has been taken.

A separate notice should be sent for each village irrigated without authority.

19. On receipt of such a notice the Deputy Revenue Superintendent, after such enquiry as may be necessary, and after hearing any objection which may be raised, shall proceed to assess, at the rate provided in rule 6*a*, the land irrigated without authority. If in any case he thinks that this rate should not be imposed he shall report the matter to the Collector for orders.

20. Ordinary water-rates for each financial year fall due on the 1st February.

21. Water-rates imposed, under rule 6*a*, on account of lands irrigated without authority, fall due as soon as the assessment is made, and shall be realized at once.

22. Remission of water rates may be granted by the Collector on the ground of—

1.—Failure to supply water.

2.—Damage caused by excess of water due to deficient drainage.

Remissions on any other grounds require the sanction of Government.

23. Yearly leases of canal lands may be granted by the Deputy Superintendent, but no lease for a longer period shall be granted without the special orders of the Collector.

24. Before awarding compensation under section 16 of the Act, or making a reference under section 17 of the Act, the Collector shall obtain the written opinion of the Executive Engineer in charge of the canal, and his written opinion shall form part of the record of the proceedings.

25. The Collector may distribute amongst village *mookhyas*, who agree in writting to assist the Deputy Superintendent in collecting water-rates, and generally in his operations under Act III (B.C) of 1876, a commission calculated in such manner as he may think fit, provided the total amount paid shall not exceed six pies in the rupee on the total water-rates collected during the year.

26. Registers will be kept in the Deputy Superintendent's and tehsildars' offices in forms sanctioned by Government.

27. A copy of Collector's decision in all cases of Remission, and of the Magistrate's decision in all cases of proceedings under section 93 or 94 of the Act, shall be forwarded to the Executive Engineer for information and record in his office.

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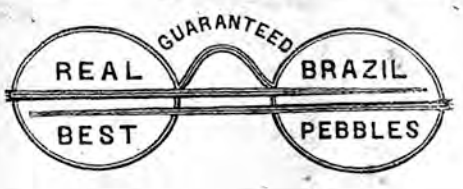

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